The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

OLIVER—At Malabar Hill, on the 26th January, the wife of N. W. Oliver, Esq., Magistrate of Police, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KING—BROWN—At Christ Church, Byculla, on Tuesday the 26th January, by the Revd. J. D. Gibson, assisted by the Revd. J. J. Farnham, Alfred King, Esq., G. I. P. Railway, Byculla, to Mary Anne Amelia, sixth daughter of William Brown, Esq.

DEATH.

HILL—On the 27th January, on board the ship *Alaga*, the infant daughter of Captain P. Hill, late ship *Gorilla*.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

TUCKER—At Arrah, on the 12th January, the wife of Francis Tucker, Esq., B.C.S., of a daughter.

NASH—At Darjeeling, on the 11th January, the wife of J. Tulloch Nash, Esq., F.S.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JERVIS—SCHOFIELD—At Allahabad, on the 12th January, by the Revd. J. Williamson, William Jervis, to Sophia Elizabeth Schofield.

DEATH.

CHALMERS—At Dinapore, on the 15th January, Amy Charlotte Eyre Sidney, the youngest child of Captain Sidney Chalmers, Bengal Army, and Emma Mary Anne, his wife, aged 11 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON—On the 16th January, at Trevandrum, Travancore, the wife of Captain A. A. Davidson, Nair Brigade, of a daughter.

STUART—At Bangalore, on the 12th January, the wife of Mr. J. L. D. Stuart, Inspector of Police, Cuddapah District, of a son and heir.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship "T. E. LEMON," Captain RAINEY, will have immediate despatch. For Freight Apply to MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail the first Week in February.)

THE celebrated White Star Line of Packet-ship RED JACKET, GEO. J. HARLEY, R. N. R., Commander, has magnificent Saloon accommodations. As there are now only two cabins disengaged, intending Passengers should make speedy application to Captain HARLEY on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail early in February.

THE Superb Black Ball Line of Packet Ship GOLDEN EMPIRE, D.M. GOODALL, Commander. This fine clipper Ship has superior Saloon accommodation for first class passengers.

For Rates of passage apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE new iron Clipper ship "STALWART," 1220 tons, A. I. for 20 years, W. CRAWFORD, Commander, will sail for Liverpool about 1st February. This ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th January 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Calling at Calicut, also at other Ports on the Coast, if sufficient inducement offers.

TO SAIL EARLY IN FEBRUARY.

THE first Class Ship "PRINCESS SOMAWATTY," PARKER, Commander. For Freight and Passage apply to

LECKIE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.

Bombay, 26th January 1864.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship "JEDDO," 1,632 Tons and (450 H. P.,) Captain J. G. GRIBBLE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday the 26th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Bombay, 18th January 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 2 P.M. on the 26th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship ORISSA, (1,646 Tons and 300 H. P.,) Captain A. PARISH, will be despatched for the above ports on the 29th instant, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also cargo, and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium not in the on the 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office.
Bombay, 18th January 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST, COLOMBO AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 130 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 P. M., with cargo and passengers, calling at Vingorla, Goa, Sudasheoghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin and Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Goods and passengers can be conveyed to Madras via Beypore by this opportunity.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S.S. "PIONEER," J. WOOLEY, Commander, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY the 30th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN ON THE 8TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY, AND 5TH AND 9TH MARCH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY ON THE 13TH AND 27TH FEBRUARY, AND 10TH AND 27TH MARCH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, at 6 P.M. on the 8th February, and the Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, at 6 P.M. on the 20th February, leaving Cochin respectively on the 13th and 27th February.

For Passage rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd January 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, until further notice.

FRIDAY next, the 29th instant, the TELEGRAPH will leave Bombay at 4 P.M.

TUESDAY next, the 2nd February, the JOHNSTON CASTLE will leave Bombay at 3 P.M.

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 26th January 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship TILLY, Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February, at 4 P.M. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on 10th February, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah, also Linga, if sufficient inducement offer. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, (100 H. P.,) Captain MORRISON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 28th January 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, precisely at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Anonyma*, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any boats the Captain may be able to secure without further notice at the expense and risk of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th January 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Dorothy*, B. BRUCE, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, failing which the same will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain BRUCE will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agent, for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

THE Consignees of Cargo per Barque *Anna Holzberg*, from Mauritius, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain C. W. LICGUIRE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same leave the Ship's deck. Order accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to us for counter signature.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 14th January 1864.

CONSIGNEES WANTED.—The Consignees of the following packages per *Walmer Castle*, Captain ORMSBY, from London, are requested to apply for delivery orders without delay. The goods will be delivered on payment of freight and charges.

R M C	9502	1 Case.
J T } F D }	18	1 „
J M F	1/12	12 „
S C & Co.	...	7 „
S F	1/8	8 „
T H	9/12	4 „

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain C. Ormsby.

Bombay, 22nd January 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.—Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

TO LET, IN GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA, Dwelling Rooms, Godowns, and Cellars. Apply to the Secretary, at No. 6.

TO BE LET IN 5, FORBES STREET.—A spacious OFFICE, size 48 feet 6 inches by 24 feet 6 inches. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET.—A very large Dry Godown in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Press. Apply to

MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker.

Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—*(From the 1st January to 31st May 1864.)* "EWARTS LODGE," newly-built, on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill.

(From the 1st February to 31st May 1864.)

"MALDONGA HOUSE," Matheran Hill.

Immediately.—Three GODOWNS, in Mody Street. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS, No. 9, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession, and in guarantee of its value the Propritor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value:—

"Liverpool.

"I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years.

W. J. NEWMAN,

"Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children."

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

"Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of Her Majesty and Family."

"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobillity and gentry. *We can our selves, from personal experience testify to its admirable qualities." —United ervice Gazette* of April, 1860.

Prepared only by R. D. Commans, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants.
Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla, and Poona.)

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SALOMON DAVID in our Firm ceased from the 11th instant. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 31st December 1863.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

MR. WALTER McCLELLAND has this day joined me as a Partner. The business will henceforth be conducted under the name of SCOTT AND McCLELLAND.

JAMES G. T. SCOTT,
Civil Egineer.

28th December 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—By order of the Board of Directors, it is hereby notified that such Shareholders as have not paid the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Calls, or any of them, are requested to pay the same with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum till the 31st instant, in default of which the Shares will be forfeited after that date.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd January 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—An Ordinary General Meeting of the [illegible] holders of this [illegible] will be held at [illegible] of the undersigned, [illegible] the 1st February 1864, [illegible] P.M., to receive the Directors' Report, and to declare a Dividend for the three months [illegible] 31st December 1863.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 25th January 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on puckabuilt Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The Deed of Accession to the Company's Deed of settlement is now lying at the Bank for signature and the holders of new Shares are requested to Call and Sign the same at their earliest convenience.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—With reference to previous advertisements, notice is hereby given, that a Sale by Public Auction of the Right of Occupancy of a portion of the Land belonging to Government in the vicinity of the Railway Station, at Ahmedabad, will positively take place at the Collector's Office, at 11 o'clock noon, of the 2nd day of February next.

2nd. A plan of the Ground is on view at the Collector's Office, where the conditions of sale and any further particulars may be learnt.

J. E. OLIPHANT, Collector.

Ahmedabad, 19th January 1864.

BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

મુમબાઈ રાએલ ઇસ્પીનીગ એનદ વીવીગ કમપની
(લીમીટેડ.)

ممبئی رایل اسپننگ اینڈ ویونگ کمپني لیمیٹڈ

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Sundry Articles for the above Company. No Tenders will be received after the 28th instant, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at their Office, No. 25, Medow Street.

ARDASEER GUNGADAS & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 14th January 1864.

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice to the Public in general, that the firm hitherto carried on under the name of DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co., at Poona, has ceased from the 31st ultimo, and request that all outstanding claims for, or against the said firm, be paid to NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE, at Poona, and to RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY & Co., at Bombay, within two months from this date. In default legal proceedings will be instituted for all unsettled claims.

RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE
DADABHOY DORABJEE.
NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

In One Vol., 194 pp. large 8vo.

TOM CRINGLE'S LETTERS.

ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER PRINTED.

Price Rs. 2 for cash only. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY the 1st proximo, for the conveyance of 50,000 Tons, more or less, of Road Metal, from different quarries about the island to the sites of several Depots in the Town. Further particulars can be obtained on application at the office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners, No. 8, Hornby Row, Fort.

R. SIMS,
Acting Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 26th January 1864.

Will be published in February.

"THE LATE FORTIFICATIONS OF BOMBAY," in a series of twenty-six views from Collodion Negatives, 10 by 8. Price, mounted, to Subscribers, in neatly bound Portfolios 14 by 11, 70 Rupees; to ditto, unmounted, 55 Rupees. A Lithographed Map of the Fortifications will accompany each set. Specimen Portfolios may be seen or had on application to Mr. HINTON, Parell Road, Byculla.

Mr. Hinton's other series of views, already favourably known to the Public, may likewise be had for inspection. —Specimen Portfolios containing the following series viz.: The Ruins of Beejapore, Mahableshwar, Poona, Sattara, Caves of Elephanta and Karlee, Matheran, and Bombay—the largest collection—with a few groups of native costume and character.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTIN.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programme containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for supplying the Commissariat Department at Colombo, with about 700 tons (of 50 cubic feet nett) of first class Teak Timber, of the following description, and on the Conditions named below.

In Squared Logs or Beams, clean and free from Sap.

100—Tons, or about 100 squared logs, 40 to 50 feet long, 16 × 16, 15 × 14, 14 × 13. 14 × 12. 13 × 12, and upwards.

200—Do. or about 300 logs 30 to 39 feet long, 16 × 15, 15 × 15, 15 × 14, 15 × 13, 14 × 14, 12 × 12, 12 x11, and upwards.

400—Do. or about 800 logs, 20 to 30 feet long. 15 × 14, 14 × 13, 14 × 12, 12 × 12, 12 × 10, and upwards.

The Timber is to be delivered duty paid, and free from all expense to Government beyond the contract price, within the Commissariat Timber yard on the Galle Buck.

The delivery should commence in March next. But tenderers are to state in their tenders when they will commence and when complete the delivery.

The approximate sizes given above, are understood to be by nett measurement, after allowing for defects. Short lengths of Timber, and Plank of any kind, will not be received.

The Timber is to be measured and paid for by girth measurement, excluding defects, and by the Scales of Hoppus's Measuring Book, nothing under a quarter of an inch being included; allowance to be made in length for split or defective ends, and in girth for sap. Queen's Calliper or freight measurement is not admitted.

As Timber only of the best quality is required, it is clearly to be understood, that not under any reduction of measurement, however large, will inferior Timber be received.

Worm-eaten, sappy, or crooked logs will be at once rejected, and all rejected Timber is to be removed from Government ground by the Contractor without any loss of time.

Measurement is to be made in the Timber yard in the presence of such person as may be deputed by the Contractor to superintend and agree upon the measurement, which is to take place as soon as circumstances will allow, no avoidable delay taking place.

Payment will be made for each delivery as soon as possible, not exceeding 15 days from the completion of the measurement.

Tenders for the above stated Teak or a portion thereof which must express the price per ton of 50 cubic feet in sterling under the above conditions, will be received by the Colonial Secretary, marked "Tender for Teak," until 5 o'clock the 5th March 1864.

Penalty Bonds will have to be entered into. Any information required may be obtained from the Deputy Commissary General.

Dpy. Comy. Genl.'s Office, W. J. GORMAN.
Colombo, 3rd December, 1863. Actg. D. C.G.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents for Her Majesty's Ceylon Govt.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.

In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN *Poona*, Mr. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

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Rev. Henry Melville
Meyerbeer.
T. E. Millais, R. A.
Count de Morny.
Countess de Morny.
Miss Fanny Marston.
Mazzini.
Baron Marochetti.
Rev. Hugh McNeil.
Rev. Dr. Manning.
Mrs. Alfred Mellon, formerly Miss Woolgar, of the English Stage.
Celine Montelan.
Charles Mathews.
Mrs. Charles Mathews.
Frank Mathews.
The late Genl Sir C. Napier.
The late Adm Sir C. Napier.
Ex-King of Naples.
Ex-Queen of Naples.
Miss Florence Nightingale.
Marquis of Normanby.
Lawrence Oliphant.
General Sir James Outram.
Professor Owen.
Bishop of Oxford.
The O'Donoghu.
Captain Sherard Osborne.
Miss Oliver.
Lord Palmerston.
Lord Palmerston at the age of 29; taken from an excellent portrait in oil, in his Lordship's possession.
Rev. Punshon.
Sir F. Pollock.
Late Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington.
The present Sir Robert Peel.
Colonel Peard.
Paris Conference comprising 14 original portraits, (with key of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Count Persigny.
Miss Louisa Pyne.
Madamoiselle Patti, in the celebrated "Shadow Song" from Dinorah, with three other Cartes of her favorite characters. These are specially interesting.
The late Madame Rachel.
Professor Ramsay.
Sims Reeves.
Madame Ristori.
Mr. F. Robson.
Signor Rossini.
Duchess of Roxburgh.
The Duke of Rutland.
The late Rev. F. W. Robertson of Brighton.
Rarey.
Earl Russell.
Duke of Richmond.
Roupell.
Lord Redcliffe.
Miss Ada Swanborough.
Madame Sherrington.
George A. Sala.
Sir Walter Scott.
Shakspeare.
Mr. Stirling.
Earl of Shrewsbury.
Tom Sayers.
Earl of Shaftesbury.
Countess of Shaftesbury.
General Sir C. Straubenze.
Mrs. Beecher Stowe.
Lindsay Sloper.
Stanley, Vocalist.
S. G. O.
The late Albert Smith.
The late Robert Stephenson.
Duchess of Sutherland.
Miss Carlotte Leclercq.
Miss Lousia Leclercq.
Sir Emerson Tennant.
Professor Tennant.
Miss Lydia Thompson.
Alfred Tennyson.
Thackery, W. M.
Mademoiselle Titiens.
Anthony Trollope.
F. M. Tupper.
Tom Taylor.
M. Thiers.
Tamberlik.
Professor Tyndall.
Signor Verdi.
V. Wallace.
Mrs. Windham.
Lord Westbury.
Duchess of Wellington
Professor Willis.
Sam Warren.
Spencer Walpole.
Rev. Dr. Whewell.
Professor Wheatstone.
General Windam.
Cardinal Wiseman.
Wagner.
Marie Wilton in four or five different characters.
General Williams, of Kars.
Dr. Trench.
Sir Charles Wood.
The late Rev. Dr. Wolff
Mrs. Yelverton.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A small quantity of superior rich and dry LISBON, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 23rd December 1863.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 28.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for Sale at their Godowns—

Champagne, Jules Mumm & Co.'s	Rs. 36	per dozen.
Sparkling Moselle do.	40	do.
Nonpareil do.	42	do.
Sherry Mise's Blue Seal	22	do.
Do. do. Yellow do.	26	do.
Do. do. Black do.	30	do.
Brandy, Martell's	28	do.

Also a consignment of No. 2 Cheroots and Cigars, Rs. 50 per Mille; and No. 1 Cigars, Rs. 65 per Mille.

10, Hummum Street, 14th January 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—

H. De Faulong's very old fine Cognac, 1851.
Personneau, Gilbert, Vincent & Co.'s Champagne Cognac, (united growers of the vineyards of France.)
L. O. Sicard & Co.'s Vieux Cognac.
Champagne 1858 Vins.
Whitbread & Co.'s Extra Stout in Quarts.
A. Guinness and Son's Extra Stout, in Quarts, (bottled by Symington and Miller.)
Symington and Miller's Port and Sherry, in one Dozen Cases.
Devonshire Champagne Cider Company's Cider, (Vintage 1858), in one and three Dozen Cases,—Quarts.
And five do. do. Pints.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod Heatley & Co.	Rs. 35 per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand, a Crown.	28 „
MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra quality Brand R. Tod and James	35 „
Do. fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown.	28 „
SHERRY, very dry, White Seal	25 „
Do. superior OLD AMONTILLADO, Black Seal	28 „
BRANDY, fine Old Pale	32 „
Do. do. Brown	23 „

January, 1st 1864. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	per dcz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE	do.	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	20
Do. do. do.	do.	18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to

Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	30	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	25	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	26	0
Do. Golden, Do.	26	0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal	28	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	32	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	20	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	30	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

MRS. LAKE,
No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland*:

A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—

Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c., richly trimmed.
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Curls in human hair.
The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.
Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and light colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.
Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.
Colored Chintz and Jaconets.
Rich Black and White Glace Silks.
Colored Checked Silks.
Rich Silk Robes for Evening.
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Fine French Muslins.
Colored French Lawns.
White Brilliants "Dorias."
Plain White Grenadine.
Spotted and sprigged Grenadine.
Mohair Dresses.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored Chintz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlatan.
White, Black, and Pink Tulle.
Areophane Crepe in all Colors.
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses
White Spanish Lace Burnouses.
White Grenadine Square Shawls
Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls
Colored and White Llama Shawls.
Black Lace Paletots.
Mohair Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
Embroidered "Alexandrina" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Embroidered Jaconet Insertion and Edging.
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
Valenciennes Lace Insertion and Edging.
Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.
Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.
Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset, for Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.
Black and White Bonnet Caps
Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.
Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
White Silk Stockings.
White Wreaths with Bouquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.
A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.
Bonnet Flowers in white, and all the fashionable colors.
White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
"Ibis" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.
Fancy Birds and Butterflys.
Fancy Fans, Bouquette holders.
Tortoise shell Combs.
White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety.
Rich and Elegant China sash ribbons.
Black velvet ribbons.
Goffered Braid and Gimps.
Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.
Gold Buckles, fancy Buttons and Goffered Ribbon ruches.
Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Linings.
Black Moire Antiques.
Plain Black Glace Silks.
Sheppard's plaid Silk.
Black Grenadine and Mohair.
Half Mourning Grenadine.
Black and Half Mourning Muslins.
Half Mourning Chintz.
Black Paramatta and Crape.
Broad Black Barege for Burnouses.
Black Crape Collars and Sleeves.
White plain hemmed ditto.
Black Bonnets and Hats.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles.
Black and Half Mourning Flowers.
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c.
Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.
Black Gimps and Trimmings.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

Bombay, 14th December 1863.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight, specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,...... ... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES, ... 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Now Ready.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England.

CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Custom Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load.

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copies, 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NOTICE.—SIX PIECES OF A NEW STEAM CRANE, shipped from London to Bombay per *Hahneman* for the use of this Company, are missing, and it is supposed that they have been delivered in error to Consignees of other machinery by the same vessel. The undersigned will feel obliged by any information respecting them.
THOMAS BLACK,
Bombay, 28th January 1864. P. and O. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Unclaimed Goods per *Gilbert Thompson*, from London, are hereby informed that their Packages have been landed and now lie at their risk and expense at the Custom House. They are requested to take immediate delivery.
EDWARD BATES & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 28th January 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of
B B 400 Tins } Paint,
B F 200 „ }
shipped by Messrs. Turner, Williams & Co., London, per *Star of India*, consigned to order, are hereby requested to pay the freight due thereon, take delivery immediately, otherwise the same will be sold to liquidate landing and other charges.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Star of India* and Owners.
Bombay, 27th January 1864.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.
EQUITY SIDE.
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, RUTTONBAEE, his Wife... ... ... } Plaintiff.
vs.
FRAMJEE MANOCKJEE... ... ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in this Cause, and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one; all persons claiming to be Creditors of Manockjee Muncherjee Gugrat, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, the Intestate in the Pleadings named are peremptorily required either in person or by their Solicitors on or before the 16th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to come in and prove their claims before me at my Chambers, in Court-house, Bombay, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.—Dated this 26th day of January 1864.
GEO. TAYLOR, Master in Equity.

EVENINGS AT HOME!
SECOND SUBSCRIPTION SERIES.
TUESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY 1864.
FRIDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY 1864.
TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY 1864.
THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY 1864.

MR. J. R. BLACK has the honour to intimate that having received a request backed up by a full subscription list which was the more gratifying because quite unexpected by him, that he would remain over yet another mail and continue his
EVENINGS AT HOME,
AT THE
GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
he has consented to do so, and on the abovenamed Evenings will give the following Entertainments:
ON TUESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY 1864.
SMILES AND TEARS,
introducing English, Irish, Scottish, French, Italian, and German Songs.
ON FRIDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY 1864.
A GRAND PATRIOTIC ENTERTAINMENT,
introducing Naval, Military, Patriotic Songs, by appropriate remarks.
This Entertainment was given in Calcutta under the especial patronage of Brigadier General St. George D. Showers and the Garrison of Fort William, and attended by the Lieut. Governor of Bengal, and all the elite of Bengal [illegible] Calcutta.
[illegible] TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY 1864.
[illegible] EVENING WITH TOM MOORE,
AND OTHER IRISH MELODISTS.
[illegible] number of Irish Songs and Melodies, by a [illegible] Tom Moore himself.
[illegible] THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY 1864.
GEMS.
[illegible] of "Gems" from all the Entertainments [illegible] in Bombay.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.
Subscription to the four
Boxes... 15 Rupees
Stalls... 9 „
SINGLE ADMISSIONS.
Boxes.............Rs. 5 | Gallery..............Rs. 2
Stalls............... „ 3 | Pit.................... „ 1
Tickets obtainable at the Offices of the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*, and of Messrs. HERBERT & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Jeddo*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th January 1864, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th January 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem. Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf will be sent by the British India Steam Navigation Contract Packet Boats, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter, they must be so superscribed, when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR—JANUARY—FEBRUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Qr., Monday .... 1st 5h. 9m. A.M.
New Moon, Sunday............ 7th 11h. 1m. P.M.
First Qr., Sunday............ 14th 6h. 16m. P.M.
Full Moon, Monday............ 22nd 9h. 52m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	28	Saturn sets at 10.36	6 37	5 50	1 20	1 35	26th January 1864. 8h. 4m. 38.2s.
Fri.	29	Mercury sets at 5.45	6 36	5 50	1 52	2 8	
Sat.	30	Martyrdom of King Charles I.	6 36	5 50	2 26	2 45	
Sun.	31	Sexagesima Sunday	6 36	5 51	3 7	3 30	
Mon.	1	Daybreak at 5.19.	6 36	5 52	3 56	4 25	
Tues.	2	Purification of Virgin Mary.	6 35	5 52	5 4	5 46	
Wed.	3	Blaisius, Bp. and M.	6 35	5 53	6 28	7 10	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 3	KURRACHEE	Jan. 22
AGRA	Jan. 19	LAHORE	Jan. 16
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 13	LONDON	Dec. 18
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 3	MADRAS	Jan. 22
BANGALORE	Jan. 22	MALTA	Dec. 10
CALCUTTA	Jan. 19	MEERUT	Jan. 22
CAPE	Dec. 5	OUDH	Jan. 16
CEYLON	Jan. 16	PUNJAUB	Dec. 23
COCHIN	Jan. 16	PENANG	Jan. 10
DELHI	Jan. 16	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Dec. 7	SUEZ	Dec. 28
HONGKONG	Nov. 15	SINGAPORE	Jan. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1864.

PARISH politics are by no means fruitful in the elements of romance. It is easy, if one gives the reins to the imagination, to fancy what the Emperor Napoleon may be scheming in the midst of the gaieties of Compiegne, or what the wily Affghan may be meditating beneath the shadow of the Hindoo Koosh; but, however great the temptations to which a lack of materials exposes a journalist in this country, perhaps one loses nothing by foregoing speculations which at best can have no influence on the progress of events, and devoting one's attention to matters which are certainly not in themselves attractive, but which nevertheless have an influence on the fortunes of every citizen of Bombay. The poet's maxim is of world wide application—

> Kill a man's family, and he may brook it;
> But keep your hands out of his breeches pocket.

There are few indignities to which ordinary men will not gladly submit, so long as they do not know that they are the victims of arbitrary and unjust taxation. Here in Bombay, for instance, men think little of the loss of political rights and personal liberty. Now and then some one more independent than his neighbours gets a fit of grumbling, but the means to silence him are soon found; and society in general reposes tranquilly beneath the wing of an intelligent despotism. An editor therefore, who desires to fall in with the humour of his readers, ought to avoid grievances which are not perceptible except to a small minority even in free communities, and to work steadily towards the one end of showing his fellow townsmen that they pay more money towards the support of the State than they have any right to pay. If anything can rouse men to a sense of the wrongs they endure, it is the consciousness that they are overtaxed. Even Hampden, the purest name in our history, began the great struggle for liberty by resisting the payment of a few shillings to maintain the English navy!

Instead, then, of discussing this morning, with that air of omniscience which belongs to anonymous journalism, what Kossuth proposes to achieve in Europe, or Sir John Lawrence in Asia, we wish to draw the attention of the public of Bombay to a matter which very nearly concerns them, namely, the amount of the revenue derived by the Municipal Commissioners from taxes on land and buildings in Bombay. In the year 1862 the income of the Commissioners exceeded 10 lacs, of which nearly one-half was the produce of the 5 per cent. tax on lands and houses. Since 1862 the price of land and the rent of houses in Bombay have been in very many cases doubled; and we should like to know what provision is made for the increase of the assessment in proportion to the increase of value. To whom is the Assessor responsible? Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, to whom we believe the duty of assessing houses and lands is entrusted, is, no doubt, an honest, hardworking man; but he himself must feel that he is placed in an awkward situation when it is left to him alone to decide what amount of taxation shall be imposed on each inhabitant of Bombay. It would be much fairer to him and to all concerned to have the assessment revised by a committee of Justices of the Peace, composed of men well acquainted with the changes in the value of landed property and buildings in this Presidency. The Bench of Justices is, as we have before pointed out, in a very anomalous position. It could not have been the object of the Government, in appointing four or five hundred gentlemen to seats on the Bench, to relieve the magistrates of any portion of their heavy duties, for one Magistrate is certainly better than five hundred. The popular acceptation of the functions of the Bench is that the business of the justices is to look after municipal matters generally. But of this control they are deprived by the act which constitutes an irresponsible Municipal Commission, and leaves to the justices no other privilege than that of demanding the removal of one of the elected Commissioners. Now, it seems to us that the Bench should at least have power to examine and check the Municipal accounts. The public of Bombay have a right to know how and why they are taxed; and such knowledge they can only acquire through the Bench of Justices. Under the present system it would seem that the Municipal is as irresponsible as the Imperial Government. A man is told he has so much to pay, and he pays it; but no one vouchsafes him an explanation of the reasons why he is called upon to pay certain taxes, or of the way in which the money is expended. There are probably not half a dozen justices of the peace who knew within a lac or two, till to-day, what was the annual revenue of the Town of Bombay.

Had we an independent Municipal Council instead of a useless Bench of Justices, it is not unlikely that the Government itself might first come under the scrutiny of Councillors with a taste for economical reform. For, to the disgrace of our rulers be it said—it is the fact that Government now pay for their landed and house property within the limits of the Municipality no more than they did twenty years ago. By a quibble which any lawyer would pronounce indefensible they have altogether refused payment of taxes on their land—and by a questionable compromise they have commuted the payment of taxes on their buildings for a sum of 13,000 rupees. When this is the example set by Government, what can be expected from the rest of the community? It is for the Justices to consider whether these matters are not deserving of their attention.

THE following appears in our *Overland Summary* of today:—

Sir John Lawrence arrived at Calcutta on the 12th inst., and was received with unusual demonstrations of respect and good will by both the European and the native population. It is not often that real cheering is heard in India; but the Calcutta newspapers assure us that the new Viceroy was welcomed cordially in the familiar English fashion. There can be no doubt that the appointment of Sir John Lawrence to be the chief ruler of this empire is for various reasons popular with all classes. The Civil Service hail him as one of themselves; the army reveres one who was independent enough to withstand the Horse Guards' influence in favour of amalgamation; the colonists remember that Sir John Lawrence wrote the minute most favourable to their party in the discussion on the expediency of selling waste lands and introducing the permanent settlement into India. Meanwhile, all that is known of the Viceroy's plans is that Sir John will not move up at once to the Punjab, but intends to remain for a time in Calcutta to clear off the arrears of legislative and administrative business.

The industrial progress of India is marked by the opening, in one week, of the Bengal agricultural show and the Lahore exhibition. The latter, which it was believed till lately would be graced with the presence of the Viceroy, is more ambitious than its Bengal rival; and in the splendour of the processions of native princes and English magnates, in the grandeur of architecture of the building, and in the varied beauty of the objects of arts which it contains, certainly it bears off the palm. Sir John Lawrence was actually present on the first day of the Agricultural Show, which owes its origin to Mr. Beadon, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and which, as it contains specimens of all the most useful machinery of the West, is more likely to be of service to the people of India than a display of carved and inlaid work and beautifully woven shawls. It will be remarked as strange, at home, that, while Bengal and the Punjab are thus exerting themselves to anglicize India by means of the most approved modern instruments of civilization, Bombay remains quite apathetic and busies herself solely with buying and selling cotton. Several of our citizens have given great benefactions out of the money they have made; but the community continues to do nothing, and, were the American War to end to-morrow, there would be no public institutions or pleasant memories to sustain the prestige which Bombay, by her pre-eminence as the port of shipment of cotton, has acquired.

The subject which has chiefly attracted attention in this Presidency is the proposed introduction of a gold currency into India. A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was, at the instance of Mr. W. R. Cassels, held last week for the purpose of adopting a memorial to Government in favour of such a currency. But, when the members of the Chamber met together, it was found that of the three gentlemen who ventured to speak, and who spoke well, on the currency question, one advocated the entire substitution of gold for silver, the second wished to have a mixed currency of gold and silver, while the third rejected gold altogether and contended that the chief need of India was a reform and extension of the paper currency. The result was that the two parties in favour of the introduction of gold, either partially or exclusively, coalesced, and passed a resolution calling upon Government to give them gold, without specifying whether they preferred a single or a double standard. This meaningless resolution of course leaves the question unsettled, and the meeting of the Chamber has not helped very materially to enlighten the Government as to the course they should follow in order to dispose of the difficulties that attend a revolutionary change of currency in India.

There has been great excitement in Bombay since the receipt of a telegram from Cochin, announcing that the famous Confederate cruiser *Alabama* was off the Western Coast of India, and had already captured and burnt a first class Federal merchant ship. A fierce discussion arose as to the proper treatment of Captain Semmes, should he visit Bombay. The North has many violent partisans in this city, who suggested that the *Severn*, now lying in our harbour, should sink the *Alabama*, and [illegible] Sheriff should then hang the "pirate Semmes." But it was objected to this proposal that no reason was shown why an English frigate should attack the *Alabama*, that the "pirate Semmes" might object to be hanged and might show himself a very dangerous customer, and that the hobby of the present Sheriff of Bombay is not to hang men but to give them statues. These reasons prevailed, and it is now generally allowed that, if the *Alabama* come to Bombay, we ought in courtesy to show the same civility and hospitality to Captain Semmes and his officers as we customarily show to the officers of English and foreign men-of-war. Of course, it would make a difference, if the *Alabama* had really broken the rules of international law by having (as she was said to have done) burnt an American ship which had been regularly transferred to British owners; but the Governor of Singapore, within whose jurisdiction the alleged outrage took place, has declared, after a perusal of all the papers, that what Captain Semmes did was quite justifiable. It is now considered doubtful if the *Alabama* will come here, as there are no vessels under the American flag left in these seas; and naval officers who went on board her at Singapore express their belief that she is on her way home.

The Bombay Legislative Council has been very unfortunate with the Bills it has passed. Several have been disallowed by the Government of India; and now we learn that the Secretary of State has refused his sanction to the Census Act (XI. of 1863). The Census is, however, to be taken, but it will be purely voluntary. Still, it is probable we shall have a tolerably accurate enumeration of the inhabitants of Bombay, as the native justices, in compliance with the request of Sir Bartle Frere, have done their utmost to point out to the ignorant classes of their fellow countrymen the advantages, for sanitary purposes, of such statistics as the Census will record.

WE understand that Mr. Murray, C.E., and Mr. Sowerby, C.E., the former well known as one of the most eminent men in his profession, the latter as an experienced engineer on great public works both at home and in India, have been for some time past engaged in drawing up a comprehensive memoir on the Harbours of Western India, part of which has already been laid before Sir Charles Wood. Mr. Sowerby is now in Bombay, with the present intention, we believe, of examining the plans for the reclamation of Back Bay, and determining what would be the effect of carrying any of them out on the channel of Bombay Harbour.

THE *Hurkaru* is in possession of the details of a melancholy accident which occurred on board the P. and O. steamer *Nemesis* on the 3rd instant, off Ceylon. It appears that a Mr. Buckle, a passenger proceeding to Calcutta, had gone aloft, and in descending by the main royal backstay he missed his hold, and coming down with great velocity, struck the rail heavily, and fell overboard. Every measure was adopted to rescue him; buoys were flung to him, the vessel stopped back and a boat lowered. He was seen for a second or two struggling in the water, but it is supposed that he was too seriously injured by his fall to strike out, for he was known to be an expert swimmer. The ship hove to for some forty or fifty minutes, and a thorough look out was kept, but to no purpose. Mr. Buckle had been warned that passengers were not allowed upon any account in the rigging, but having been once a Midshipman in the *Agamemnon* he had succeeded in making his way unobserved to the main royal mast head. The sudden and melancholy nature of the occurrence cast a gloom over the ship, for the deceased was a great favourite on board. As a mark of esteem and regret, it was proposed to raise a fund for the erection of a tablet to his memory, and subscriptions to a large amount were immediately tendered. The deceased was a son of the Revd. Mr. Buckle, Rector of Eddingham, Alnwick, Northumberland.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

THE BENGAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

CALCUTTA, 19TH JANUARY.

BRING forth the whitest of white chalk and let me mark the auspicious day that has witnessed the opening of the Great Exhibition. The affair has been, you will be glad to hear, a great unmistakeable success. I write necessarily too late for to-day's post, in consequence of not being subject to the same laws of motion as Sir Boyle Roche's bird, who was, I think, possessed of the faculty of being in two places at the same time. Had I attempted to dispatch my letter earlier, I question whether, with the effect of the gay scene in the fields behind Belvidere still on me, I should not have been somewhat incapacitated for the task. In England, events of the like character are always dependent on the "weather;" and even here the clouds lowering about sunset for the last few days gave some slight threatenings that our Christmas rains, which have not fallen, might have the desire of witnessing the show, and have reserved their descent for the occasion. The day was, however, unexceptionable, and Sir John Lawrence with his suite at 10-30 A.M., as per announcement, walked under a cloudless sky to the Durbar Tent, and there declared, according to the established form, the Exhibition opened. A more brilliant scene than that presented by the grounds at this moment, I have rarely witnessed; the bands struck up the National Anthem, and the loud roar of Fort William was heard in the distance, in reply, commemorating the event. His Excellency then proceeded to view the show, and the assembled crowd hastened to imitate his example. You will have seen, ere this reaches you, an extra-published by the *Gazette* giving a lithograph which professedly represents the show-field and its arrangements. It will suffice to give you a very excellent idea of how the place is *not* arranged. The real disposition of the show is very simple. From Belvidere, looking south, there runs a broad avenue, the whole length of the exhibition, in the centre of which, at the point of intersection with the east and west avenue (the latter terminating at the main entrance), stands a large fountain. The N.W. division of the square blocks, thus cut out, is occupied by machinery; the N.E. by cereals, roots and other produce, as well as implements of husbandry; the S.E. by horses and cows; and the S.W. by poultry and earthenware. The *venue* being laid in India, of course there was nothing ready to time. The parable of the old woman and her pig was exemplified in the chain of non-causation. The furnaces were not built, the boiler would not boil, the steam engine could not therefore work, and the fountain refused to play; not more than two-thirds of the stalls were fitted, the beasts and horses arriving continuously up to the hour of the opening, and worst of all, as a consequence of the non-appearance of the animals, &c., the catalogue could not be produced. The novelty of the occasion, however, more than amply excused its shortcomings. All sorts of events have happened to prevent the would-be exhibitors carrying out their plans. A gentleman, whom I saw a day or two ago, told me he had sent down two game cocks from the upper provinces for exhibition, that the natives in charge had either omitted to separate them, or wilfully arrayed them in single combat, and that they arrived, the one with the loss of both his eyes, and the other so maimed as to be scarcely alive. The lions of the show were soon picked out by the discriminating visitors with the aid of the committee, who were indefatigable in their efforts to make amends for the backwardness of the preparations. "The machinary in motion" was of course still, excepting that on the part occupied by T. E. Thompson, (those of Wolverhampton, I understand, are the actual exhibitors,) a very large proportion of the whole ground was worked from their locomotives. About mid-day a grand commotion was caused by a bull getting loose and making his way among the crowd, tables were in tremendous request, and the company was thrown for a moment into terrible disorder; fortunately, however, for those in the immediate vicinity, the beast's obesity was against his running a-muck, and he was soon captured and carried back into durance vile. The sheds, by the way, are little better than hurdies, and I should not wonder at some similar occurrence recurring, when the consequences may be less trifling. Having seen the pony 20 inches high, and the "sacred cows" with their flower wreathed horns, the ladies present seemed to yearn for a sight of the "Government presents" exhibited in a small pucka house about the size of a sentry box, and smelling most atrociously (by reason of the behind-time system) of paint and varnish. In front of this house, I should notice, lay just such a bait as will trap a native—a gaudy fountain—supplied from barrels on the top which utterly disfigure the pucka house in question. The monster pigeons from the Andamans formed the cynosure of all eyes in the long row of fowls of every size and shape. The price, Rs. 5, excluded of course the bulk of the coloured population, but the richer natives mustered in great force. A salute of 19 guns early in the morning announced in fact the arrival of a very distinguished visitor, the Nawab Nazim of Bengal.

If the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition is not a success, it will not be for want of careful arrangement or for lack of official patronage; the [illegible] ording to their [illegible] certainly calculated to impress the native mind, if the native mind is open to impressions from a display of moral worth. The show yard was to open at 10 A.M. at 10-30. The patron (the Governor General) and vice-patrons having assembled at Belvidere House (the grounds of which border the show yard on the north) would proceed to the yard where they would be met, at the north entrance, by the Committee and the judges, and were to be escorted *from thence* (to use one of the elegancies of diction imported into the programme by the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal) to the Saloon Tent in the following order:—The members of the central committee, the judges, the patrons and vice patrons, the Secretary to the General Committee, the Director of arrangements and the show yard, the new title of our old friend Mr. A. M. Dowleans. On the patron taking his seat in the saloon tent the secretary was to read a paper stating the objects of the Exhibition, the measures taken to promote it, and the results attained. The patron will then declare the exhibition to be formally opened. The band was to play the national anthem, and Fort William to fire a royal salute; and this order was, as I have mentioned, carried out with very tolerable correctness.

At the time the Great Exhibition opened in London in 1862, a curious inference was attempted to be established from the order given by one of the refreshment contractors for his crockery, thus: because there were twice as many coffee cups as tea cups, it was assumed that the visitors were inclined to the two beverages in the proportion of two to one; and for the same reason it was inferred from the relative orders to the great Burton Kings, that Bass enjoyed a pre-eminence over Allsopp which might be represented by the respective numbers of dozens and casks of ale each had been ordered to supply. The reason of my mentioning this circumstance is that it seems to me from one circumstance in the arrangements made for the opening day at Alipore, that one may make a guess at the relative proportions of vehicles in use in the Calcutta world on a much less fanciful hypothesis. To facilitate the finding of carriages by visitors on their leaving, the following classification has been made:—A—Private pair horse and open carriages; B—ditto ditto close carriages; C—buggies; D—private single horse carriages; E—pair horse licensed hackney carriages; F—single ditto; G—Keranchees or carriages not harnessed in the English style—a magniloquent form of expression selected out of deference to the native feeling, to specify the dustbins on wheels dragged by ragged rope-yoked tats with which the traffic of our roads is periodically blocked. For every class of these carriages a special stand has been assigned, the stand being indicated by a plan published with the "Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary," I have mentioned, on Wednesday last. By reference to this plan, we find A, B, and D occupying the road which bounds the Exhibition on the west; E and F in a field westward of the road; while C has the entire serpentine road which constitutes the eastern boundary of the grounds, and will most probably, if this proportion of the buggies be equal to the calculation, stretch southwards as far as the southern boundary road which is devoted to the "castes" or class G. From the amount of the price for admission to-day (Rs 5), I have no doubt the exertions of the police with reference to placing G were very light. Visitors, according to the police regulations, may be set down at any of the entrances, but carriages must be ranged on the stand assigned to *its* class, I am quoting *ipsissimis verbis* the order of Mr. Wauchope, our Commissioner of Police. The whole of the carriage arrangements, barring the dust, were excellent, and although the gong-beating found a vast number of loiterers, little or no confusion appeared to be created in procuring the visitors' vehicles. The heads of public establishments under Government in and about Calcutta have been authorized to give to all officers and subordinates the fullest opportunity to visit the Agricultural Exhibition, making such arrangements for carrying on their several duties as will prevent any detriment to the public service, at which the *Phoenix* turns up its nose with a "thank you for nothing." Mr. Beadon's announcement it complains "does nothing more than remind his officials that they are altogether at liberty to do as they please, neither making a concession nor creating a grievance, thus adding one more to the many instances of our popular Lieutenant Governor's wonderful capacity for getting out of the disagreeable necessity of speaking out an unequivocal answer."

The following instance of native enterprise is mentioned in the *Phoenix* of Thursday, but I have yet to discover the object itself at Alipore:—"Baboo Shib Kisto Dair is now busy preparing for the Exhibition at his foundry, Jorasanko, two machines on a novel principle: the one a self-acting wind engine of from 2 to 10 horse power for lifting water for irrigation, grinding, pumping, and other work where continual motion is not necessary; the other a winnowing machine. It is believed he will take the prizes for the above at the Exhibition. We believe this is the first and only instance in which a native will compete with European manufacturers in applying modern inventions to, and making these machines, and we may add this is one instance of the good fruits brought forth by the proposed exhibition." The English is a little hazy, but the editor evidently means well.

These are no days nor are Englishmen people for crediting omens, but one could have wished a happier one had attended Sir John Lawrence on his landing. The natives, I hear, attach importance to the restive conduct of the horses attached to the carriage which received His Excellency at the Chandpaul Ghat and carried him to Government House. Sir John has given the same occasion for the enemy to speak evil of dignities, as Sir William Denison, for His Excellency (the particulars I mentioned once before) walked to St. John's yesterday to church.

Sir William Denison returned on Thursday in the *Arracan* to Madras. There was very little ceremony at his departure. The natives could never, I fancy, have been able to eradicate from their minds the contempt expressed by his manner in the dak bungalow that he wasn't *pucka*.

The *Englishman* mentions a rumour that Sir J. Lawrence is to be raised to the Peerage under the title of Lord Liffey.

The *Dacca News* notices two very severe shocks of an earthquake having been felt there on the 5th instant.

A Wing of H. M.'s 13th left on Tuesday for England.

In my last I mentioned a very painful rumour then in circulation in Calcutta, of an accident having happened on some line of railway by which a gentleman well-known here in sporting circles and his wife had met with their deaths. I gave no names, having at the time my suspicions as to the genuineness of the report, which, however, obtained extensive credence from the circumstantiality with which the accident was narrated. It appears to have been entirely a fabrication, and if the belief in it, as I learn, had a tendency to affect certain interests on the turf, racing men owe it to themselves to trace out the source of this mysterious lie. The *Hurkaru* of Thursday, in noticing the occurrence says:—"Rumours have been afloat for the last two days, that a serious accident had taken place at or near Benares, and that Captain Baumgarten and his wife had been killed. We have made all necessary enquiries, and are glad to learn there is no foundation for the report. Nothing is known at the Head office, Howrah, of any accident having occurred on the line." In fact there was not a shadow of foundation for the report, except that Captain and Mrs. Baumgarten did take a journey on Saturday by rail. Both were driving on the course on Wednesday evening apparently in the best of health.

COCHIN, 19TH JANUARY.

THE Archbishop of Goa is daily expected here from Madras, and boats have been sent to convey him from Trichoor to Cochin. Great preparations are being made at Amrabady for the reception of His Grace, and his arrival is anxiously looked for.

The ship *Fatha Salam* arrived here yesterday, having on board some 150 rough customers for the Andamans. The ship will thence proceed to Calcutta I believe.

The community of Cochin will, no doubt, sustain a great loss by the departure of Dr. Day, our Civil Surgeon, shortly for Europe. During his stay here he won the esteem and confidence of all classes of the community by his kind and benevolent disposition, and he leaves the place with the good wishes of all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

The steamer *Burmah*, Captain Beyts, arrived this morning from Bombay. She has dropped anchor outside, and will probably not come in. She will leave for Colombo this evening.

Nothing else stirring here. The place is as dull as ditchwater. Thermometer stands at 79° Fahrenheit.

OOTACAMUND, 21ST JANUARY.

THE "crow" in which Sir Charles Wood has been indulging about the sale of lands in this country is likely to be brought down a note or two. When first the new rules were brought into operation, the natives rushed madly into the field, and bid up every parcel selected by Europeans; but now their ardour appears to have been tempered by discretion, the result probably of disappointed expectations. They, no doubt, find that buying is one thing, and cultivating another, and that a plantation is not the work of a day, nor an undertaking that can be successfully accomplished without a considerable amount of personal supervision and labor, and outlay of capital besides. It is either this, or that they have been given a "sell" or two by kindly disposed Europeans that has made them more cautious, but, whatever may be the reason, they are evidently not yet up to the mark as they used to be. The lands for which natives competed sold as high as from 30 to 40 rupees an acre; but at a sale which took place a fortnight ago, the highest bid was a little more than 7 rupees, whilst several selections sold for the probable cost of survey, or at a rupee or even under, an acre. Your contemporary of the *Times of India*, I remember, belauded Sir Charles Wood to the skies, and patted him most patronisingly as a tarnation 'cute politician; what will he say when he learns from this that both himself and his protege have been out in their calculation, and that although lands will be always for sale, natives will not be forthcoming on all occasions to buy them at extravagant prices! The fact is, that, as in every thing else that is new, the sale of lands by auction was a novelty, and produced the excitement invariably attending strange things. That excitement has passed. It is found that buying lands at auction is attended with no greater charm than buying them privately, and that, when the first brush of the purchase is over, there is the confounded tax to be paid yearly to the government, without which the fancied treasure will have to be relinquished. More than one of the lots disposed of at the sale to which I have alluded are in the vicinity of Ootacamund, but beyond the three mile radius prescribed by the Forest Department. The object of the purchasers is no doubt to grow chinchona and tea, for the sites are too elevated for coffee, and far beyond the height and temperature required for cotton. The latter staple, however, I think, might be grown on the lower elevations of these hills, and I am surprised that it has not been attempted. The soil at the foot of most mountain ranges is, I believe, exceedingly rich, the vegetable mould washed down by the rains taking the place of the deposit made by the overflow of rivers. On the slopes of the Neilgherries especially, this deposit must be pregnant with fertility, since they are of a geological formation exclusive of volcanic action, and the depth of soil even on the summits of the highest peaks is sufficient to admit of the growth of the largest forest trees. Such trees do really grow in such places, and the drainage must inevitably carry down the manure arising from the decomposition of fallen leaves—one of the richest sources of agricultural operations. It is a question whether coffee is not being grown too abundantly for the European market? I will not say for the *local*, for although we are here in the focus of coffee plantations on all sides, a good cup of this beverage is as scarce as a good wife. An explanation may perhaps be found in the circumstance, that every maund of the berry that is culled is sent off to England or the continent of Europe just as the produce of the best vineyards in France is shipped for the regalement of *les anglais*. Cotton, on the other hand, is not grown half so plentifully, or so well, as the present civil war in America or future contingencies of a similar nature will demand it should be reared in this country. The great complaint is, as you are aware, that the fibre is not so long and so strong as it should be; features in Indian cotton which are palpably due to the impoverished ground in which it is cultivated. On the lower slopes of the Neilgherries, if I am not greatly mistaken, these objections will vanish. The soil is so excellent that a walking stick would fructify, much more the seedlings of a plant exposed for a long series of years to a most impoverishing diet. I do not profess to be an authority on the subject, but it certainly appears to me that if the localities I have named are tried, the results will be remunerative.

The extent to which the Neilgherries can be turned to account has not been defined, but there can be no question that they possess facilities which have never as yet been given fair play. The nettle experiment I told you had proved a failure. If the person interested in it, however, was subsequently able to buy the natural grown stalk in great abundance, it is clear that he must have been at fault in the way in which he sowed the seed. And so of wheat and barley. Of the former grain it was observed so lony ago as 1847, by Captain Ouchterlony, in a memoir furnished to the Madras Government: "It will scarcely be credited that this district, so peculiarly well adapted for the cultivation of wheat, actually does not produce enough to supply the bakeries of the principal settlement, for the use of which large quantities of a very inferior description of grain are imported from Mysore." This is strictly true of wheat at the present day, the cultivation of which, as well as that of barley, is left entirely to the Badagahs, whose small wants and miserable mode of living hold out no prospect of their ever exerting themselves to improve the quantity or quality of those grains. As very good beer is made out of the barley grown on these hills, and the wheat, much as it is neglected, is pronounced to be far superior to that grown in the low country, I have only to adduce these facts in corroboration of what I have said—that the capabilities of the Neilgherries have never been fully tested.

The Court of Enquiry to which I alluded in my last has, I am informed, dispersed, in consequence of there not having been sufficient grounds for bringing the officer concerned to a Court Martial. The medical testimony, I am told, was very conflicting, one authority asserting that D. T. proceeds from a variety of causes, whilst another confined it exclusively to the produce of "treading out the grapes" process. Major Wapshare, the Joint Magistrate, it is reported, will proceed to England shortly. I do not suppose that a successor will be appointed, for there was some talk of abolishing the office when the late incumbent, Colonel Brown, retired; and Major Wapshare has held it, not from pecuniary considerations, the allowance being only 70 rupees a month, but on account of his health requiring a climate like this. Mr. Nesbitt, the late sub-judge, who made a mess of the McIvor-Sharpe case, is still in Ooty, but lives in great retirement. Alluding to the case which was "a case" with the late judicial functionary, I am led to believe that it will be re-opened in the Madras High Court, Mr. McIvor's solicitor having exceeded his instructions in effecting a compromise, or rather in consenting to take an apology from Mr. Sharpe. Mrs. Coffin, the wife of the General of the Southern Division, was recently seriously indisposed, but is now much better. The advent of Mr. VansAgnew has not yet taken place. Various rumours reach one from Madras, the most reliable of which is that he is in indifferent health, and should at once take a trip to England. As you have, I presume, enough of good time-keepers in Bombay, you will probably take no interest in what I am going to say, but to many of your *wallahs* who know Ootacamund, and how difficult it is to get to Church in proper time, it will be an important piece of information that the Ootacamund clock is now regulated by *sun time*. There being no local Gazette, this change was not officially announced, and people did not know what to make of their watches for a week or two. At last it oozed out that the Chaplain, being dissatisfied alike with the Telegraph office and the Ooty watch makers, decided on taking the clock under his own care and regulation, having previously enlisted the services of a sun-dial; and so, sun-dial time is what we now have. It is not of course according to *Cocker*, but if the clock will go with the sun, there will at all events be the satisfaction of knowing that we have correct time of some sort, although we may be behind or before the rest of the world. And now that *my* time, as well as my space are out, I will say—farewell!

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 27TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Nemesis* anchored from Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

THE promotion of Captain Charles Mathew Lewis, Staff Corps, is antedated to 8th February 1863, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

WE learn by telegram that the *Tweed*, late *Punjab*, with a portion of the Persian Gulf Telegraph on board, arrived at Galle yesterday, and sailed the same day for Bombay.

WE learn on good authority that the next meeting of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will be held in the month of February next in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall.

WE are requested to intimate that the Parsee Elphinstone Club are to repeat, by special request, their last performance with a new original song on the late Framjee Cowasjee, Esq., and new comic songs with a dance.

WE hear that the following changes in the Judicial Department are in contemplation:—Mr. Gonne to be Judge and Session Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan; Mr. Melville, Assistant Judicial Commissioner in Sind, to be Judge and Session Judge of Tanna; and Mr. Larpent to be Judge and Session Judge of Sholapoor.

THE Revenue Commissioners for the Northern and Southern circles have, we understand, issued circulars to the Collectors in their districts, requesting them to furnish a detailed account of the passed services and qualifications of the Deputy Collectors employed under them. We hope that this step is taken to promote the salaries of this ill-paid class.

THE DHOBEES OF BOMBAY.—A large meeting of the washermen community took place on Monday last, on the Esplanade, when, in consequence of the dearness of provisions, it was resolved that the rate for bleaching clothes be increased from two to three rupees, and for ironing from four to five rupees; and it was further determined that any one found infringing the rule should be excommunicated.

OUR *Overland Summary* (56 columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the Local and General Intelligence of the fortnight, and specially-written Market and Freight Reports. The *Bombay Price Current* will be published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, specially prepared for this publication, of the Bombay Exchange, Import and Export, and Freight Reports.

THE following is a list of passengers proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Jeddo*, Captain J. G. Gribble, to Aden and Suez, on the 29th instant:—

For Marseilles.—Mrs. Morgan and 2 infants; Mrs. Grant and 2 infants; Mrs. Mainwaring and 3 children; Captain Sherard Osborn; Paymaster Collins, R. N.; Captain Young; Mr. Kelso; Lieutenant and Mrs. C. Wodehouse; and Mr. P. T. Lovrée.

For Southampton.—Dr. Elliott, R. N.; Mr. Walker; Mr. A. Thompson; Mr. Platt; Lieutenant Millbanke; Lieutenant Milton; Captain Sweeny; Mr. Collins, Captain Main; and Mr. Osborn.

For Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fraser, Medical Staff.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade this day.

MARCH.—"Attaque" .... *Hamon.*
OVERTURE.—"Guttenberg" .... *Fuchs.*
SELECTION (Op.)—"Faust" .... *Gounod.*
WALTZ.—"Donna Julia" .... *Laurent.*
ARIA (Op.)—"Czar and Zimmerman" .... *Lortzing.*
QUADRILLE.—"La Belle Orientale" .... *Lamotte.*
GALOP.—"Harum Scarum" .... *Cassidy.*

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—Government having, in consideration of the great rise in the prices of all the necessaries of life, sanctioned an increase of 25 per cent. to the pay of the peons of the Bombay Police and to subordinates of similar grades in all departments, and a corresponding increase to the pay of Police Ramoosees employed by private individuals being necessary. Notice is hereby given, that from the 1st proximo, Rs. 9-8 per mensem will be charged for the services of each Police Ramoosee instead of Rs. 7-8 as heretofore.

A DISHONEST SEPOY.—Sattia Baboo, No. 327 of the Police force, was yesterday convicted for having extorted a bribe of two annas from a cart-driver who was driving his cart the night before last without any lights. The Second Magistrate, in sentencing the delinquent to a fine of one hundred rupees, or, failing to pay the fine, to four months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, observed, that he thought the practice of extortion by Police sepoys from cart-drivers and buggy-wallahs was but a too common practice with the native force of the police, and which severe measures alone would eradicate.

A WARNING TO BUGGY-DRIVERS.—A hack buggy-driver, No. 427, was yesterday placed at the bar and fined two rupees for having behaved in a boisterous and turbulent manner to Mr. Dale. It appeared that the driver had some show of right on his side, as the fare tendered by Mr. Dale fell short by six annas of the regulation tariff; but instead of seeking redress in the proper quarter, he endeavoured to obtain the balance of six annas by boisterous behaviour, which in the end became so intolerable that he was given in charge. His Worship, in inflicting the fine, informed the driver that his class of men seemed to be ignorant that if the usual fare was not paid to them for the hire of their vehicles, or even no fare at all, there was a ready remedy for them in the Police Offices, which remedy they invariably themselves attempted to obtain by means which in most cases met with failure and eventual punishment.

WE are indebted to one of our vernacular contemporaries for the following returns of Export to Great Britain in 1863:—

	Bales of Cotton.	Bales of Wool.	Linseed. cwts.	Rapeseed. cwts.
January	70,998½	29,098½	98,471½	28,703¼
February	56,373½	18,022½	44,454	17,353
March	55,088¼	15,720½	40,381¼	9,170
April	65,859	19,199½	31,127½	22,796
May	93,704¼	16,478½	28,464½	19,991¼
June	151,564	18,976	55,011½	10,142½
July	68,097¼	10,761	25,688½	41,980¼
August	69,708¼	11,170½	29,297½	41,175
September	42,672	9,144	27,311½	30,462
October	52,789¼	5,745	17,504½	9,669½
November	59,676	4,717	13,336	13,371
December	147,063	14,119½	24,949½	20,409¼
TOTAL	933,538¼	165,049	435,990	316,224

The following is the return of the Export of Malwa Opium to China during the same period:—

	Chests.
January	4,838½
February	3,901¼
March	4,543½
April	5,366¼
May	3,898
June	2,846
July	1,550¼
August	2,707
September	2,529
October	3,320¼
November	1,240
December	2,884½
Total	39,496

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Wednesday, 27th January 1864.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

A MUNICIPAL OFFICER IN TROUBLE.—Patrick Charles Higgins, Assistant Superintendent of Markets, was charged with abetment of conspiracy against Captain Kerr, the proprietor of the Nassick Farm.

Mr. Leathes for the prosecution.

Mr. Lynch for the defendant.

William Alexander Kerr examined.—I am the proprietor of the Nassick Meat Market. I sent two bullocks on the afternoon of the 23rd October 1863 to the meat market for slaughter. I examined those bullocks myself. To the best of my judgment, they were perfectly sound.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lynch.—I cannot swear that the white bullock had not an ulcer under the jowl.

Henry McDermott examined.—I am the manager of the Nassick meat market in Bombay. I received one bullock and one barren cow from Captain Kerr on the evening of the 23rd October last at Mr. Rustomjee's stables, Girgaum Road. I sent them to be slaughtered. They were not inspected when I went there to the slaughter-house. There was no one to inspect them. I was not present when they were slaughtered. I examined those animals carefully. I swear that they were sound. The bullock was white with short horns. Its head was quite white, not one black hair on it. I was at the market on the following morning, and I saw the defendant Mr. Higgins there between seven and eight o'clock. He called out to the late manager, Mr. Holloway, and pointing to part of the carcass of a bullock said that he had orders from Major Curtis to prohibit the sale of that bullock. He caused a cooly to lay down the head of a bullock, and said:—"This is the head of that bullock that you are to give over the sale of, by order of Major Curtis." That head was not the head of either of the bullocks that I sent to be slaughtered. The colour of the head of the bullock produced by Mr. Higgins was grey, and the horns of that were three inches longer than those of the bullock which I sent to be slaughtered. I heard Mr. Higgins say in English to a peon:—"You stop here and don't allow that meat to be sold." The sale of the meat in the market was stopped. I examined the head of the bullock that the cooly brought to the market with Mr. Higgins. That appeared to be the head of a diseased animal. It appeared to me to be a strangled bullock, and to have a large ulcer in the *choke*. Mr. Higgins has been employed in the market three times since the market was opened. I believe Mr. Holloway is not in Bombay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lynch.—I swear that the white bullock which I sent to be slaughtered had no mark or sore that I could see. If it had a sore I must have seen it. I don't know Mr. Reynell at all. I never did say that the sore on the neck of the bullock was caused by the horns of another bullock. I did not attempt to account for the sore on the head of the white bullock. It was sold for contract. I positively swear that the meat exposed for sale was part of the bullock that I sent to be slaughtered, if it was part of any bullock. I was convicted of assaulting the present defendant and fined five rupees.

Re-examined.—The meat exposed by me for sale was first class meat.

Major A. H. Curtis deposed.—I am a Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Higgins, the defendant, is Assistant Superintendent of Markets. I remember Mr. Higgins bringing me a basket containing the head of a cow, which he said was some of the meat to be sold in Captain Kerr's market. The colour of the head was a brownish grey. It was certainly diseased. There was a large running sore on the head of the jowl. I told him that the meat out of the animal that this belonged to should not be sold in the market. It is the duty of the Inspector and his Assistant to inspect animals before they are slaughtered.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lynch.—I examined the head closely. The defendant pointed out the sores. It might have been the head of a bullock.

Sulliman Kaleefa deposed.—I am a weaver, and was employed as a butcher by Captain Kerr from the time his market was opened, and served him about a month. I recollect the fifth day after the opening of the market. I was there on the 23rd October. On that day two bullocks were brought, one white, and one grey. By *grey* I mean dark and white. I slaughtered those bullocks. I cut their throats. I did not see any disease about those bullocks. I only cut thir throats and then went home. Others skin the bullocks.

Cross-examined.—I do not know who brought the bullocks there. Captain Kerr's people brought them. I swear that I saw no disease. There was no sore on either bullock.

The further investigation of the case was here adjourned until Friday the 5th proximo.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

Suits for Settlement of Issues.

702 Jumnadass Champsey *vs.* Dyall Heerjee.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

413 Jumnadass Kishnadass *vs.* Jumna widow. (Part heard.)
375 Custano G. de Souza *vs.* Ralph Wood.
258 Bhoota Mugajee *vs.* Pestonjee Jeevanjee.
434 Nagjee Sadasee and others *vs.* Meggee Cullianjee and another.
414 Gollabhoy Khanbhoy *vs.* Shah Nensey Devjee.
436 Abdulla Vullud Badulla *vs.* Nadur bin Alloodin and another.

H. GAMBLE, Deputy Registrar,
Prothonotary's Office, 27th January 1864.

EQUITY SIDE.

Causes for hearing this day.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE SIR J. ARNOULD.)

Vurdman Poonsey *vs.* Moojee Sowjee and others. For hearing.
Luckumsey Purbut *vs.* Vurdman Poonsey. For hearing.
Curumoo Yacoob trading, &c. *vs.* Woosman Wookerdah. For hearing.
Crustnabace widow *vs.* Narbudabace widow. For hearing.
Hajee Rahimtoolla Bulladina *vs.* Abdool Curim Hajee Ahmed. For hearing.
Eschalal Pranjeevandass *vs.* Jettyvow widow and others. For hearing on further directions and costs as to charity property.
Tullockchund Hurrychund *vs.* Doolub Hurrychund. For hearing on further directions and costs as to the charity property.

GEO. TAYLOR, Registrar in Equity.

HIGH COURT.—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

(BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR M. R. SAUSSE, KT., AND SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

21st and 22nd January 1864.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Ramchander Pandoosett, deceased, Eswadabal, widow of Succaram Crushnajee, Applicant, and Wasoodew Luxumonjee, Caveator.

The applicant abovenamed sought to obtain probate of the alleged will of the abovenamed deceased Ramchander Pandoosett, bearing date the 17th day of September 1847, to which the caveator filed a caveat praying that the applicant might be ordered to prove it in solemn form as he was not prepared to admit that it was executed by the deceased, and stating that it had not been produced at the trial of certain suits relating to the deceased's property.

Mr. White, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, appeared for the applicant.

Mr. L. H. Bayley, instructed by Mr. Venayekrao Hurrychund, for the Caveator.

Mr. White addressed the court and examined several witnesses on behalf of the applicant who were cross-examined at considerable length.

The Chief Justice called for and read the applicant's answer in a suit relating to the same property. Mr. Bayley addressed the court stating he should call no witnesses. He relied upon the applicant's answer in which she and her son swore that the deceased died intestate.

The Chief Justice, stopping Mr. Bayley soon after he had commenced his address, said:—We do not believe that the signature of Ramchander Pandoosett to that document was written by him. Our present impression is that the body of the document was written by Bundoosett. It appears to have been a memorandum of debts and to contain materials for making a will. Whether it is a document capable of being treated as a will, though unsigned, is arguable. Having got those particulars, it was laid by and was treated as a memorandum of debts by the executors, and was so stated in the further answer filed by them in the Equity suit brought by one Jumnabai Vullubdass. It appears to us that when the case of Doe on the demise of Eswadabai *vs.* Wowbai and another regarding the Mombadavi Temples pressed the applicants here, they put Ramchander's name to it afterwards. Not only does the evidence to-day lead us to that conclusion, but we come to that opinion on the evidence of our own senses.

We have numerous genuine signatures by Ramchander in evidence, and it is in evidence that 10 or 12 years before his death, his hand had become stiff. In 1842 his handwriting was less of a running hand and more like the writing of an elderly man.

We are asked to believe that five years after the signature of 1842, and 10 years after the stiff signature, and after a fever of 15 or 20 days and dying within 5 days after the alleged execution of the will, viz: on the 22nd September 1847, and writing on a pillow, Ramchander wrote a signature which is different wholly to what he wrote in 1842. We entertain no doubt that the signature to the document of 17th September 1847 was not Ramchander Pandoosett's and was affixed fraudulently many years after his death.

We do not hesitate in saying it is fabricated.

Sir Joseph Arnould observed:—

I entirely concur with His Lordship the Chief Justice. We believe the memo. was drawn up on the 17th September 1847, but it is impossible to believe that he, an elderly man of 70 or 72 could, after having ceased, as one of the witnesses stated to take any part in business for 10 or 12 years, write such a bold, firm, stiff hand just before his death; whereas the genuine signatures made by him several years before were shaky and evidently made with considerable difficulty. The handwriting now in dispute was certainly not that of an infirm old man suffering from a stray attack of fever. As to the document being still treated as a will because it was written by command of the deceased, I do not think Mr. White will find out a case, whereas in this the signature to a will is declared a forgery, and yet the Court is asked to grant probate of it.

The Chief Justice then added that the Court did not think the applicant ought to be allowed to bring fresh evidence, and that she was then asking to raise a new case. They would, however, allow the matter to stand over on the terms of the applicant paying the costs of the caveator up to and including that day. The question of law whether the document of the 17th September 1847 could be taken to be good as an unsigned will, Ramchander Pandoosett the alleged testator being a Hindoo and therefore not bound by the Indian Will Act, (Act XXV. of 1858) is to be argued on a future day.

Case adjourned *Sine die.*

The applicant to pay the Caveator's costs up to an including this day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STREET NUISANCES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I beg respectfully to bring to the notice of Mr Hutchinson that my opposite neighbour persists in continuing to throw all sorts of refuse before his house, such as all kinds of filth from his dinner and cookroom. Mr. Hutchinson did twice desire him, with his other neighbours, to desist from such abominable habits, whereby much sickness is occasioned, and most disgusting smells. But my opposite neighbour is utterly regardless of the orders of Mr. Hutchinson, for on the very day of his first visit he emptied refuse on the public road.

You will do a great kindness by calling the Municipal Commissioners' attention to this fact.

A RESIDENT OF TODD STREET.
Fort, 26th January.

THE HONORE MURDER CASE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I have had forwarded to me, anonymously, through a feeling of impertinence, I suppose, on the part of some of the friends of the defence, a copy of your issue of the 11th January, containing the report of a trial before the Appellate Branch of the High Court, headed "Honore murder case." The reported address to the Court of Mr. Anstey for the defence contains so many grossly false statements affecting my professional character, that I cannot, in justice to myself, allow them to remain uncontradicted. I must therefore solicit the favour of your inserting, at an early date, in your columns, my contradiction of them. As I cannot believe that a barrister of Mr. Anstey's age and experience would condescend, even in the interest of his client, to wilfully state as true what he must have known to be false, or that he would display so lamentable a want of medico-legal knowledge and acumen as he is reported to have done, I can only attribute the errors which I shall presently correct to inaccuracy on the part of your reporter, who, if I am right in this conjecture, will, I have no doubt, take a speedy opportunity of acknowledging his errors and making amends for them.

Mr. Anstey is reported to have said: "On the Tuesday next following, her corpse was discovered in the tank: an inquest was held over it, and on the following morning, 'Wednesday,' the corpse was sent to the doctor, the Civil Surgeon, a gentleman of whom I do not know anything beyond that he is a young man of about 27 years of age, a fact which appears from his own deposition. He did not make a *post-mortem* examination. He says he did, but I can show he did not. He did it by deputy, though I must say he did partially superintend it. He discovered certain appearances which were quite consistent with the existence of disease, but the doctor does not think so. He made a report after his examination which, if examined, would be found to differ widely from, and at all events far more defective, than his subsequent testimony."

I can hardly conceive that Mr. Anstey is so ignorant of the English language as to confound post-mortem dissection with post-mortem examination. I did not of course cut up the body myself, nor was it required that I should do so; this duty was performed by the dressers under my direction. A medico-legal examination consists of two parts; the external examination or inspection, in which no cutting whatever is required; and the autopsy, or dissection, the parts exposed or removed during which have frequently to be sent off hundreds of miles for subsequent examination. I *did not* make a report after the examination. I simply, in a letter, in answer to one which I received with the body, stated one or two of the prominent marks or signs observed, in order to guide the Magistrate in his search, or to enable him to come to a decision as to whether the case required to be followed up or not. The report, properly so called, is a much fuller and more complex affair, and may be written months after the date of the examination. (Casper's Forensic Medicine, vol. I.) This being the case, the subsequent evidence was much fuller and more complete than the meagre statement contained in the letter. But there is not one statement in that letter which differs in *the least degree* from my subsequent testimony on the same subject, which was given many months later.

Again Mr. Anstey is made to say: "Dr. Ross is a young man of 27, and therefore not much experienced; still from the very sharp cross-examination to which he was subjected by the vakeel for the defence, it appears that he has betrayed the most shameful ignorance of the most common subject of his science. He opens by giving an account of certain appearances which he swears were caused by the insertion of a stick in the vagina. He examined the body three days after immersion, and is certain that the ulcerations which he there found were caused by a foreign substance, and that substance too is specially defined as being a stick of the size of a man's great toe."

Now if Mr. Anstey actually stated what is represented above, he must be either guilty of "the most shameful ignorance" of the case or guilty of uttering a deliberate untruth. I did *not* swear that the appearances observed were caused by the insertion of a stick, &c. The following is my evidence on the point in reply to questions from the Court:—"I am of opinion that the injuries I saw on the genitals *might* have been produced by a stick of the thickness of a man's great toe having been thrust up the passage violently." (The witness who deposed to having seen the prisoner so use a stick described its thickness in the terms Mr. Anstey ridicules). My reference to the appearance being produced by the introduction of a foreign substance was this: "The neck of the uterus was slightly scarred as though by the violent introduction of some hard substance."

The severe cross-examination of the vakeels consisted of as foolish and irrelevant questions as I ever heard proceed from the mouth of a native pleader, and that is saying a good deal.

Mr. Anstey is made to continue: "He says the ulceration and inflammation which he saw were not produced by local disease, the matter produced by disease being different in appearance from that caused by wounds. Now there is the best possible authority for saying that

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the purulent matter produced in the vagina, whether from disease or any other cause, is all the same (here the learned council read from West on Diseases of Woman, p. 626)." Now if Mr. Anstey did utter the above as reported, he displays an ignorance of the case, (or a wilful desire to mistake) and an ignorance of all medico-legal knowledge, such as a barrister of 27 years of age, and consequently with "not much experience," would have cause to be heartily ashamed of. What I did state *in reference to the special case under my notice* at the time was as follows :—"The puriform discharge I noticed in the genital passage had a different appearance from the muco-purulent discharge of venereal disease, and from the ordinary mucus exudation." And if Mr. Anstey knew as much of pathological anatomy as a barrister ought to know, he would be aware that the reparative plastic blastema, thick, rich in fibrin, and adherent, is very different in appearances to even the unaided vision, much more so under the microscope, from the more watery, differently constituted discharge of chronic venereal disease.

Let me recommend for Mr. Anstey's perusal, "Jones's and Sieve Kring's Pathological Anatomy," part "Inflammation,"—or "Rokitansky's"—or in fact *any* other pathological works.

My statement continued :—"Excoriations and ulcers are produced by some venereal diseases. They are quite different in appearance from those produced by violent injury." (See *any* surgical work of any thing like recent publication). It will be seen from the above that I did not state that the ulceration and inflammation which I saw were not caused by local disease, *the matter produced being different, for* Mr. Anstey is made to continue "Even the Session Judge has found that the deceased had a paramour, and that she used to go frequently to his house; and it is also in evidence that the deceased had a disease which, from the description given, was doubtless gonorrhea." An experienced barrister would know, as it had not been shown in the Session Court, that "Jetti," the paramour of the deceased, had caught the disease from her, that it would be better for him to slur over the point, instead of bringing it thus prominently forward.

Mr. Anstey continues :—"At this day no medical man will venture to say that water in the stomach is an infallible sign of drowning: yet here is a medical gentleman who makes that monstrous statement." If Mr. Anstey really stated what he is represented to have done, he must have been guilty either of *culpable carelessness* or of *a deliberate falsehood.* Not a word in my evidence will bear out his statement. On the contrary, I carefully pointed out to the Court, as I had done often before, and have often since, that the presence of water in the stomach is a valuable corroborative sign, but *in itself* no evidence, whatever, of drowning. Otherwise indeed we must consider certain gentlemen of bibulous propensities as already drowned, or that a man who has died of apoplexy after drinking his fill of water died of drowning. Mr. Anstey is quite right in stating, that, if a person falls into the water when insensible and is drowned, water will likely not be found in the stomach. I am glad to see he has gained so much medico-legal knowledge. What *I* stated in my deposition was as follows :—"The stomach of a drowned person is *generally* full of water" How Mr. Anstey could torture that into "water in the stomach is an infallible sign of drowning," I cannot tell. Mr. Anstey is made to state further :—"The doctor swears that the mucus seen at the nose of the deceased was of itself no sign of anything; but it is a sign of drowning" (Here the learned counsel read from "Guy's Forensic Medicine.") I have not a copy of "Guy's Forensic Medicine" by me, but I am sure that Dr. Guy could never state that mucus about the nose is of itself a sign of drowning—for it is met with in the hanged, and others who have suffered various other kinds of death. (Taylor's Jurisprudence, p. 801, &c.) And on the other hand the mucous froth that rises to the lips and nose of the drowned is likely to be washed away if the body remain (as the one in question did) long in the water. (Taylor's Jurisprudence, pp. 740-741)

Moreover, a bloody kind of mucus is generally seen about the nose and mouth of those who have been dead for two or three days in this country. And the witnesses who spoke to its presence were unable to describe its appearance, for I need scarcely say that there is no exact equivalent for the word "mucus" in the "Canarese" or Conkany languages. I would therefore have been in great error had I said otherwise than that "the mucus seen at the nose of the deceased was *of itself* no sign of anything"—and Mr. Anstey would be very far in the wrong, if he were to attempt to bring it forward as a sign per se, that the person had died of drowning. Mr. Anstey further says :—"The Doctor does not appear to have cared to look for any other signs of drowning." This supposition of Mr. Anstey's is entirely wrong, and were he a little better acquainted with medico-legal matters, he would probably be aware that all the other signs of the cutis anserina, the swollen and protruded tongue, the mucous froth in the trachea, and water in the lungs, the dark colour of the blood and the turgidity of the vessels of the brain, would all have disappeared before the ravages of decomposition in a body which had been lying for three days in shallow water in a tropical climate. Mr. Anstey apparently finds fault with the system of minutely examining parts in a building at a distance from that in which the dissection was carried on. How else, I should like to know, should a delicate microscopic investigation be carried on? He again mentions that "Jetti Wassu" and another witness, "Santa," a police sepoy, indeed deposed that the *post-mortem* by the doctor "consisted of nothing more than an inspection of the body from the waist upwards, that the doctor then went away, and the hospital dressers then dissected the body, &c. &c. The Judge, however, places no reliance upon this testimony of the eye witnesses of the *post-mortem* examination, &c." This is the first time I have been made aware that two witnesses so deposed. I am not, however, surprised that the Session Court placed no reliance on their evidence, for it must have been entirely an after thought, reserved until the departure of the dressers then attached to the Hospital for far off stations in the Madras presidency. The witnesses in question must have been gifted, if their story were true, with the searching kind of eyesight, apparently ascribed to Mr. Weller when he was asked whether he had not seen Mr. Pickwick through a flight of stairs and a deal door: for a thick red cloth screen, such as is generally supplied to Civil Hospitals, was drawn close round the table, or wooden cot, on which the body was lying, and within that screen none but the dressers and myself passed, until the examination and dissection were concluded. A hundred such witnesses may be picked up in the neighbouring kirbee bazaar for the small fee of three annas each. The Judge was so well satisfied regarding the evidence of these witnesses, that he did not put another question to me on the subject; otherwise the dressers who acted on the occasion, and others, might easily have been summoned to speak to the true state of the case.

Mr. Anstey apparently does appreciate the difficulty of hearing witnesses on medical points before a crowd of too often intensely ignorant vakeels. Precise scientific language, in which alone anatomical and pathological appearances can be correctly described, must be cast aside, and language must be selected more with a view to driving some glimmering of understanding of the case into the heads of native vakeels who don't know accurately whether the heart and the kidney are not convertible terms, and for whose benefit the whole must be translated into a language which has no equivalent whatever for most of our scientific, or even popular anatomical and pathological terms.

The gross errors or mis-statements, which I have noticed in the address of Mr. Anstey, supposing the report to be correct, will show the necessity for the appointment of a Government prosecutor for such cases. Had one been present, Mr. Anstey would not have ventured on the gross mis-statements which he is reported to have made, or had he done so, they would have been immediately corrected, and would not have been allowed to go forth to the world as truth. As it is, the Counsel for the defence may twist and contort the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, until he makes black white, or rather white black. Mr. Anstey, as reported, would have us believe, that the woman wandered out either to commit suicide, or to go to her mother's house. That on the way to either of these, she came to the margin of the tank, got "Asphyxia, Apoplexy, or Insensibility," (in order that water might not enter her stomach and lead to a true idea of the cause of her death) and that, when in this state, she fell, or remembering her determination to destroy herself, threw herself into the tank and was drowned.

I regret that a temporary indisposition from which I am suffering unfits me for correcting more effectively the gross mis-statements made, or reported to have been made, by Mr. Anstey in his address.—I am, &c.

ÆNEAS MACLEOD ROSS, Assist. Surgeon,
Honore, 19th January 1864. Civil Surgeon, Canara.

BENGAL.

We hear that it has been recommended to government that a gratuity of Rs. 1000 be given to officers of less than fifteen years' service who pass the colleges with a certificate of high proficiency, and that the government has approved of it.—*Englishman, Jan.* 19.

A Friend reports, we regret to say, that female infanticide is still very common in the Rajpootana states amongst the poorer classes, and that a few of the rebel sepoys are still hanging about the borders of Gwalior.—*Id.*

We have been informed that Mr. Yule, the Resident at Hydrabad, reported that the Nawab had abolished all duty on grain, and transit duties in general. The Governor-General highly approved of the measure, and congratulated the Nawab and his minister, Salar Jung on the liberality and wisdom of their views. He also complimented Mr. Yule on all that he had done for the good of the country, and on his having been successful where all his predecessors had hitherto failed. —*Id.*

There is a curious specimen of the working of the stamp tax in this country. Many of the native independent Princes who pay tribute to government cause the amount to be sent by hoondies. The English authorities insisted on the bankers putting stamps on these hoondees, but the bankers and their principals, the Princes, refused to do anything of the kind. In the end, the British government has been obliged to give way and put their own stamps on the hoondees if they like, or of exempting such bills and hoondees from the terms of the Act regarding foreign bills.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

We have often felt some curiosity regarding the fate of Sir John Dean Paul, the aristocratic partner of Messrs. Strahan Paul and Bates, the bankers, whose conviction for fraud some years ago caused much excitement in mercantile circles all over the world, and we were interested to hear yesterday, that the wife of the convict Baronet, immediately after he was sentenced to penal servitude, realised all the property settled upon her, and proceeded without delay to Sydney, where she purchased a beautiful seat in the suburbs. Her husband having arrived as one of the gang of convicts, Lady Dean Paul applied to the Government for his services, and was permitted to employ him as her "assigned servant." We need scarcely add that having thus released him from unpleasant restraint, she placed all the newly purchased property in his hands, and has since led a very quiet life in his company. But in justice to the duped creditors of the bankrupt firm it was scarcely right that the Government should have permitted such a job, and we are surprised that the circumstance has not as yet received that attention from the London press which it merits. Swindlers like Robson, Redpath, and Roupell, by setting ill-gotten money on their wives or friends may evidently under present regulations evade the penalty of the law, when their deeds are brought to light, and so long as fashionable convicts like them have such opportunities, so long will commercial scandals be frequent. The loss of position in society and the forfeiture of a place among honorable men, do not much affect individuals whose consciences have been hardened by habitual ill-doing and the bright prospects before them in the colonies will serve to cheer them in their lonesome outward passage. A few years ago fraud brought a man to the scaffold, but in these stirring times it lands the culprit too often in financial prosperity, and merely nominal captivity.—*Times, Jan.* 22.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

It is now definitely settled that the line of Railway shall pass through Meerut, just West of Cantonments, touching them only somewhere near the Cavalry and Dragoon lines. It will not destroy the new race course, nor a single public or private building. The station will be near the city on the Delhi road. The works are to be proceeded with at once.

The Railway Engineers, and Major Walland, the Government consulting Engineer, having made their arrangements, have taken their departure.

Now is the time for enterprising person to build an Hotel near the station; for any house in Cantonments would be too distant, nor can we call to mind one sufficiently commodious for the purpose.

The value of landed property in Cantonments, that is to say houses, will increase two-fold at the very least.—*Mofussilite, Jan.* 22.

It is currently reported, and we believe with good foundation, that Sir C. Wood has ordered all Majors to be posted to Native Regiments without exception. Regarding Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels, it is said Sir H. Rose has the option left him of appointing them to commands or not, as their merits deserve. These orders will probably, if carried out, remove many of the present Commandants, who have raised Regiment, to a lower grade.

Although we sympathize with the old officers of the Bengal Army who have lost so much by the mutiny, we cannot but consider that the removal of Officers who have served so long with their newly raised Corps, must be detrimental to the descipline of the Native Army. It is further said that Cavalry Officers only are to get Irregular Cavalry Regiments.

These momentous questions, and the suspense arising from their uncertainty, will soon be settled, as the arrangements are likely soon to be promulgated from the Adjutant General's office and our numerous doing duty officers at Meerut will, ere long, be scattered to all parts of the count y.—*Id.*

LETTERS FROM A COMPETITION WALLAH

About Calcutta and its Climate; with Serious Inferences.

Calcutta, *April* 12, 1863.

Dear Simkins,—The hot weather has set in. These words may convey to you no very definite idea, beyond the general one, of punkahs and iced champagne; but to us they are the earnest of miseries which are unutterable. The amenities of life are over for the year. The last waltz has been danced in the assembly-rooms; the last wicket has been pitched on the cricket-ground; the last tiffin eaten in the Botanical gardens; the last couple married in the cathedral, at the very sensible and uncanonical hour of half-past five in the afternoon. People have settled themselves down to be clammy, and gloomy, and hepatic for six grilling months. The younger and more vigorous effloresce with a singularly unpleasant eruption, known as "prickly heat"—a condition which is supposed to be a sort of safety-valve for feverish tendencies, and which, therefore, excites the envy of all who are not so blessed. Conceive a climate such that an exquisitely painful cutaneous disorder is allowed to be a fair subject of congratulation! And in such a plight amidst a temperature of 970 in the shade, and anything ranging from head-ache to apoplexy in the sun, men are supposed to transact official work from morn till stewy eve. Is it fair to expect high efficiency under such circumstances? Are enlarged views compatible with enlarged livers? No strain is put upon the reflective powers of Strasbourg geese. Their most active mental exercise is a vague conciousness of an increasing weight under the right wing. And why should English gentlemen be debarred from a privilege extended to Alsatian fowls? It requires the transcendent genius of Milton to imagine for the lost angels this aggravation of their punishment, that they should carry on public business amidst the burning marle, and beneath the torrid clime vaulted with fire. The second book of "Paradise Lost" reads like the proceedings during the meeting of a Supreme Council to decide on the question of peace and war with Burmah or Nepaul, in which the aggressive schemes of Moloch, the first ordinary member, are opposed by Mammon, the financial member, who is nervous about his surplus, and who thinks that the country needs "repose" in order that her resources may be developed by judicious, but hearty aid from Government.

> "This desert soil
> Wants not her hidden lustre, gems and gold:
> Nor want we skill or art, from whence to raise
> Magnificence. And what can Heaven show more?"

There can be no doubt that Mammon was adverse to an annexation policy. And yet the poet does not inflict upon the fallen cherubim any heavier task than that of making and listening to speeches, a labour which he justly considered to be quite severe enough for such an atmosphere. There were no reports to be written, no accounts to be kept, no "bokkuses" to be worked off and passed on. Thammuz would find his annual wound a very different thing from an annual estimate of the net produce of the sales when opium was at 1423 rupee a chest; and Astroeth would soon have worried herself into an attack of dysentery, if the Sidonians, instead of paying her "their vows and songs," had paid five per cent. on Madapollams tariffed at nine-pence, and disposed of in the market at one-and-four-pence the pound. Why, I ask, should the condition of enlightened public-spirited civilians be worse than that of Rimmon and Beelzebub?

Take your map of India, and find it you can, a more uninviting spot than the town whose name stands at the head of this letter. Placed in the burning plain of Bengal, on the largest delta in the world, admidst a network of sluggish, muddy streams, in the neighbourhood of the jungles and marshes of the Sunderbunds, and yet so distant from the open sea as to miss the benefits of the breeze which consoles Madras for the want of a cold season and a permanent settlement—it unites every condition of perfectly unhealthy situation. If the Government were in want of a site for a convalescent hospital, they could not pray for one more to their taste. The place is so bad by nature that human efforts could do little to make it worse; but that little has been done faithfully and assiduously. "God made the country" evidently without a view to its becoming a European colony; and "man made the town," and the municipal council made the drains. The combined effect is overwhelming. Statistics cannot express the state of the native streets. The unassisted genius for manufacturing smells displayed by the Hindoo becomes stupendous when aided by the sanitary measures of the local authorities. A walk in Dhurrumtollah Lane would prove too much for a City Missionary, and would try the stomach of a Spitalfields costermonger. During the hot months, the English aristocracy live entirely among the lofty mansions fringing the Maidan, the vast plain of turf which forms the Hyde Park of Calcutta. Here they lead an artificial life amidst gardens, and verandahs, and spacious saloons alive with punkahs, and would as soon think of walking as of taking their carriages fifty yards within the limits of the Black Town. In fact, we have at our doors a region which we dare not enter under the penalty of a headache, or of feeling like a French juryman returning from the Exhibition *via* Folkestone and Dieppe. It is only necessary to make an hour's journey up or down the river in order to appreciate the atmosphere of Calcutta at Barrackpore. Where the average rate of mortality does not much exceed that in the Irish quarter of Liverpool during a typhus fever in the haymaking season, the air appears balmy and genial to a visitor from the capital.

A soldier might go through three battles of Waterloo with no greater risk of life than he incurs during a residence of a year in Fort William. Out of every thousand soldiers quartered in Bengal, sixty-five die in the course of every twelvemonth. And these not old Qui-hyes, with clogged livers and shattered nerves, but picked men in the very spring and prime of life sent forth from home sound in wind and limb, with open chests, and arched feet, and broad, straight backs. Of soldier's wives fourty-four die yearly in the thousand; and, of their children, eighty-eight in the thousand. As an old surgeon said, in 1672, of the Europeans in Bombay, "They reckon that they walk in charnel-houses. In five hundred one-hundred survive not." The European army in Bengal has, hitherto, disappeared in every ten and a-half years. This computation of course includes the men who have been invalided. The yearly mortality among the officers rises from nine to the thousand in London to twenty-four to the thousand in Bengal. The civilians by dint of horse-exercise, and ice, and cool rooms, and trips to Simla, and furloughs to Europe, and (a better medicine than any) constant and interesting occupation, keep down their average to something over seventeen in the thousand. But a hard-worked official finds no lack of indications that he is not at Malvern or Torquay. After his first year in Calcutta, an Englishman can no longer sleep as he once slept, or eat as he once ate, and it is lucky if he drinks no more than he once drank. If you asked him to run, he would laugh in your face. I sometimes think that our uniform success in Indian warfare may be partially due to the fact that our countrymen, by long disuse, lose the power of running away. Above all, the mental faculties deteriorate surely and rapidly in this hateful climate. The mind, like the body, becomes languid and flabby and nerveless. Men live upon the capital of their energy and intellect, backed by occasional remittances from home, or from the hills. While this sudarium continues to be the seat of government, the public interests do not suffer only under the head of sick allowances and pensions; the work done here by the servants of the Crown is far inferior in quality and quantity to what it would be in a more congenial air. This may be clearly seen in the case of literay composition, which I take to be the most thorough strain on the mind—a sort of moral gymnastics, the greatest exercise for the greatest number of intellectual powers. At home, on a pinch, a man may write his very best for five hours in the day, and for months on end. Perhaps "ask Mamma" might be produced at the rate of eight hours a day, and "Aurora Floyd" at the rate of twelve, while the accomplished author of "Proverbial Philosophy" may have spent weeks together in the sweet throes of creative travail. Poor old Tupper! thou art, as it were, the village donkey: at whom every one has a shy as he passes onward to his daily work. Blessed, for thee, will be the hou in which a new Montgomery may take his place beside thee on the green, at whom wayward youth may discharge the potato of satire; to whose tail fastidious middle life may attach the tin-kettle of hostile criticism. Sweet it is to lie on the rosewood tables in a Clapham drawing-room! Sweet to be quoted in households where even Cowper may not penetrate, where even Pollok is held to be profane and worldly! But these joys may be too dearly purchased. Do they compensate thee for the ruthless raillery of the *Saturday Review*? For the clumsy mockery of the Press, kicking, not a sick lion, but a prostrate brother? Do they repay thee for the misery of seeing they divine name popularly quoted at the opposite end of the poetic scale from that of the Swan of Avon? What Review, weekly or quarterly, metropolitan or provincial, canst thou open without lighting upon the baleful, yet familiar phrase, "all bards from Shakespeare to Tupper?" Or that sentence, which thou believest to be a translation from Sophocles, which speaks of thee in connexion with gods?, and men, and columns?

But to return to our muttons, as sporting authors say when they mean to be funny. Three consecutive hours of original composition on a summer-day in Calcutta, is a sufficient task for the strongest brain. Woe to him who ventures to court the muse in the first watch of the night, the hour when she lends the kindest ear to her votaries. When he tears himself from the pleasing labour, it is with nerves in high excitement, and a sensation in his head as if all the vessels and cellules in which thought lies were in a state of rapid red inflammation. A sleepless couch is the certain penalty for his presumption; and sleep is even more a necessary of life here than in England. So that, after fancying that he has wrested some hours of study from the unwilling night, he finds himself in the position of the Emperor Titus. I sometimes think that the classical idea of departed spirits, shadows pursuing shadowy occupations, hunting incorporeal game mining for immaterial treasures, tending visionary sheep, must have been suggested by the experiences of the day that succeeds a sleepless night. You go about your ordinary cares without interest; you eat and drink without gratification; venison seems tasteless, and champagne insipid; you read without reflection, and talk without animation; your actions are prompted by habit, not by choice; you seem to live, but life is neither painful nor pleasant. I cannot conceive a man, who knows in what the value of writing consists, after having completed one book whilst resident in this climate, deliberately and in cold blood commencing another; and believe that no one, who had lived and toiled here for ten years, would be capable of producing a first-class work. Even Anthony Trollope would succumb to the exhalations, of the Lal Bazaar. Even Dr. Stanley would become as Cumming, and Tennyson as—no, *requiescat.*

> "Allusions sore unmoved he bore,
> And watched his books attain,
> By his foes' admission,
> The seventieth edition,
> Like 'The Rights of Man,' by Paine."

Surely this simple epitaph would well suit one who fondly imagined that he was writing poetry when he addresses the Princess Alexandra thus :—

> 10,000,000 welcomes!
> 100,000,000 welcomes!
> 1,000,000,000 welcomes!

Farewell, my Tupper.
1,000,000,000,000,000,000 farewells!

Hear Dr. Moore, of the Bombay Medical Service, a most able and observant officer—

"In Indian hill ranges it is not the terrestrio-miasmatic causes of disease alone which are partially escaped; it is the absence of intense heat, the lowering of the temperature some ten or fifteen degrees, which allows the European to recover his elasticity of vital and physical powers—which the fervid heat of the plains depresses to the lowest existing point—which allows him to obtain a moderate quantity of exercise, without undue fatigue and exhaustion, and which conduces to his obtaining rest and sleep by night, free from the forbidding causes of the plain—heat and mosquitoes.

"As a natural consequence, the body not only becomes invigorated and inspirited, but the mind also is more active, and capable of greater and sustained action.

"A clear intellect, and a temperature of 88° Fahrenheit, are almost incompatibilities, when long and continual intellectual exertions are required; and it may be stated, that the capabilities of any individual as regards the latter vary inversely as the heat of the climate. Intense application and deep thought never prospered long together where the body is always on the *qui vive* to keep itself cool. The hands, perhaps, may be taxed, but not the head. The latter, after a certain time, either fails or performs its work unsatisfactorily.

"Hence, in hill stations, whether for good or evil, there is generally a fresher, more energetic, and, it perhaps may be added, more intellectual tone than is met with among the dwellers on the plains. There is not the heat to feel and talk about, and the climate seems to instil a new life into both mind and body. It gives a greater elasticity, and enables Europeans to undergo more than they could possibly endure under the 'punkah' and 'tatties,' or exposed to the heat without those necessaries. It is the circumstance of a hill climate being a sanitarium *for the mind* as well as the body which adds so immensely to its value."

But, besides sanitary defects, there are other objections to Calcutta as the seat of the Central Government; for, as long as that Government remains here, it can be central only in name. At present the chief city is poked up in an angle of the empire, with nothing to the East of it except part of our Burmese dominions. It lies at a distance of nearly five hundred miles (as the crow and General Pope fly) from Allahabad, the capital of the North-West; six hundred miles from Lucknow, the capital of the Chief Commissionership of Oude, and from Nagpore, the capital of the Chief Commissionership of that Ilk; more than eight hundred miles from Delhi, the focus of native interests; nine hundred from Madras; more than one thousand from Bombay; and between eleven and twelve hundred miles from Lahore. During the crisis of the Mutiny the people on the scene of action were left to manage as they best might, without from headquarters, and with small chance of making their position known to the supreme authorities. Sir John Lawrence fought his province as a brave captain fights his vessel when he finds himself surrounded by the hostile fleet in a fog which prevents him from discerning his admiral's signals. It is fortunate for England that our officers acted in the spirit of Nelson's golden rule—"When a commander is in doubt what to do, he cannot be in the wrong if he lays his ship alongside the nearest enemy." But it is not only while great events are in progress that the inconveniences of the hole-and-corner situation of Calcutta are severely felt. In the most piping times of peace (why are times of peace piping?) the expense and delay in the transmission of despatches constitute a very serious public evil. When instructions from the India Office at home, relating to the Punjab, arrive at Bombay, they are within nine hundred miles of the Government to which they refer; but, as they must be submitted to the Supreme Authorities, before they reach their destination they will have made a journey of two thousand two hundred miles in a direct line: and a journey of two thousand two hundred miles in India is no joke.

But the Imperial Government should not only be locally central. It must likewise be morally central. As long as the Viceroy, the Council, and the Secretariat are settled in the capital of a Presidency, that Presidency will always rule the rest of India. To this day Bombay and Madras are familiarly spoken of as "the Minor Presidencies," while the north-west provinces, with their thirty millions of inhabitants, and the Punjab, with its sixteen millions, are regarded as mere dependencies of Bengal. And how should it be otherwise? From the time that our Eastern dominions were united under the suprintendence of one supreme authority, that authority has been located at Calcutta. As long as this state of things lasts, Bengal influences and Bengal habits of thought will direct or modify every measure of the Supreme Government. There is no danger lest the servants of the favoured Presidency should use their power for their own selfish advantage. But it is not good that the officials of Bombay and the Punjab should have no voice in matters which are of special moment to themselves or which concern the general interests of the empire. It may be said, without exaggeration, that a young fellow who begins his career in the Southern Presidencies has no hope of ever taking part in the general administration of the country. A man might count the Madras and Bombay officers who are employed in the Supreme Administration on the fingers of one hand even if he had passed some time in the establishment of Adoni-bezek, in company with the threescore and ten unfortunate royal personages who gathered their meat under the table of that remarkably unpleasant monarch. The knowledge of this has the most depressing effect on the *morale* of the services which are thus virtually excluded from high and honourable office. This objection to Calcutta as the official capital is so strong as to outweigh all others. It is absolutely essential that the Supreme Government should be impartial, unbiassed by local prejudices or associations,—in a word, imperial; and, while India is to a certain extent, misgoverned from this cause, Bengal is over-governed. Zealous and able Councillors and Secretaries of State, who watch things going wrong under their nose, would be more than official if the temptation to direct interference did not sometimes prove too strong for their forbearance. The local powers are hampered, and trammelled, and fretted by the constant presence of a superior authority. No one would be more heartily glad to see the backs of the members of the Supreme Government than the magnates of the Presidency of Bengal.

The expense of changing house is, of course, the strongest argument against moving the seat of Government from Calcutta to some less enervating and pestilential climate; and undoubtedly it would cost no trifle to found a new official metropolis for a country of more than four times the area of Great Britain and France together. But, when we look the matter in the face, many of the difficulties vanish. From the circumstances under which our Eastern empire came into existence, a large share of power remained in the hands of the provincial authorities. It was long before the Southern Presidencies could be brought to acknowledge what Mr. Grote would call the Hegemony of Bengal; and even now the idea of centralization is repugnant to the Indian official mind. At Madras and Bombay, Allahabad and Lahore, Nagpore Lucknow, and Rangoon, much public business is carried on which in a European State would be transacted at the capital city. Consequently, the staff of public servants stationed at Calcutta, and attached to the Supreme Government, is not so large as to render the removal of that Government a work of extraordinary labour and cost. A very large proportion of the *employes* resident in the capital belong to the Government of Bengal, and would therefore stay where they are. It must not be forgotten that the whole legal staff come under this head judges, barristers, attorneys, clerks, registrars, and false witnesses. Even the High Court is a Bengal tribunal!

In the case of an empire which can trace the history of its growth through long centuries, the associations which gather round the chief city form a tie which few Utilitarians could find it in their heart to break. Even in that fearful year when the Thames gave up his dead cats, when volumes of foul vapours rolled in at every one of Barry's mullioned windows, when honourable members sat gloomy and silent in the smoking-room, or lay on their backs on the floor of the dressing-closets in the agonies of nausea, when Pam became sobered and Bright pale and pensive, when there was only a basin between Spooner and Eternity, not then did it cross the mind of the most qualmish Legislator to suggest that the English Curia should be transferred from the sacred soil of Westminster. That august ally of ours, though he carefully demolishes every relic of the old *regime* and of the great events which have placed a gulph between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, aims only at adorning the ancient site, and has no thought of creating a new Paris in a distant department. Such, at least, I presume to be his intentions; for the Imperial secrets, if Mr. Tennyson is to be believed, are entrusted only to a single confidant of very questionable reputation.

> "True that we have a faithful ally;
> But only the d—— knows what he means."

Even the Yankees seem unwilling to abandon those sacred walls within whose precinct they and their fathers have talked bunkum for a couple of generations—those classic haunts, hallowed by the recollections of Daniel Webster, and the bodily presence of Mister Chase, and of General Fremont, who "planted the stars and stripes on "the highest summit of the Rocky Mountains;*" that sublime Capitol, towards which their legions have fled in dire confusion from many a field of victory—which not even the cackling of Cassius Clay, nor the Camillus who found a Veii in Richmond, will save from the clutches of the barbarians from the South; that rostrum on which, in years to come, the heroes who solicit the suffrages of their countrymen will bare their backs and display the scars which testify to their prowess on more than one hard-run day of battle. In the case of Calcutta there is no reason to entertain scruples on this score. As I am curious about the scenes and circumstances of notable events, immediately on my arrival I instituted an inquiry into the existing associations of the place, and got together the following collection, which is not so rich that it deserves to have much weight when the expediency of changing the seat of Government comes to be considered.

1. A Baboo was alive some years ago, who stated himself to have been the native secretary of Warren Hastings, and who pointed out the tree under which the duel took place. According to his own account, he was at hand when that sahib of chequered fame fought with Francis Sahib, "to decide which should be Governor-General—a theory not wholly devoid of truth; for, if Hastings had been killed, his adversary would assuredly have seized the reins. The value of this old gentleman's testimony was somewhat impaired by the fact that his presence, on the occasion in question did not form a feature in the earlier editions of the story, and is strongly suspected to have been an afterthought.

2. There are those still living who have often talked with an ancient lady who remembered, as a very young girl, during an early ride on the Maidan, seeing a gentleman carried across the grass. On asking his name, she was informed that he was Mr. Francis, supposed by Mr. Macaulay and Lord Stanhope to be the author of the letters of Junius, England's lasting fame, and that he was returning, with a bullet through his body, from an interview with the Governor-General.

3. The Black Hole was somewhere in Tank Square, though some think that it is a certain room at the office of the Board of Examiners.

4. Enthusiastic antiquarians profess to find traces of the Mahratta Ditch in the neighbourhood of Ballygunge. Others are of opinion that these faint indentations in the soil are an early effort of the Public Works Department in the canal-making line.

Wherever a great mass of public buildings and private residences has been accumulated in a long course of time, the removal of the *personnel* and paraphernalia of Government would occasion much individual distress and a considerable loss to the State. When Constantine resolved on founding a new Imperial capital on the shore of the Bosporus, it must have cost a bitter pang to many an old official when he was bidden to surrender "the smoke, the pomp, the din of favoured Rome;" to turn his back for ever on the temples, and arches, and theatres of the Glorious city; the long succession of echoing squares, fringed with stately colonnades; the colossal baths where he had perspired, and sipped negus, and batted and talked scandal ever since he came to man's estate; the Mint, under the Capitol, where he sat as quæstor during his first and proudest year of public life; the causeway of Appius, along which he drove, through the tombs of his ancestors, to take possession of his province; and the portico under which, after his return, he stood to be congratulated on his acquittal from the charge of extortion and oppression, on the day when he so triumphantly established his innocence at the rate of a hundred thousand secretaries to each judge, and a Venus Victrix by Scopas to the Prætor. It must have been a terrible blow to him when the gorgeous Basilica, where he had listened to the eloquence of the great pleaders of the day, was turned into a little Bethel for Christians, and when his pretty house-property on the edge of the Esquiline Hill, where two Augurs and the Emperor's barber lived within four doors, went down fifty per cent. in value on the publication of the fatal edict which announced that Byzantium was henceforward to be the mistress of the world.

Calcutta, however, is not Rome; though old Job Charnock, the Quirinus of the town, when he pitched his tent under a fine banyan-tree that grew where Fort William now stands, would probably have been considerably astonished had he been told that he was the nucleus of a population that would one day exceed four hundred thousand souls. Still, the servants of the Indian Government will, on their departure, have but little reason to regret the board-rooms they leave behind them. It is not too much to say that there is nothing here which answers to a public office in London. The business of the State is transacted in private houses hired or bought for the purpose. The lobby of the Treasury is a dirty closet with a whitewashed wall, daubed with specimens of native art, and opening into an untidy back-yard. Out here the Horse Guards would be regarded as an elegant and commodious pile of architecture, and the National Gallery as the model of a chaste and classic style. The only building which can properly be said to belong to the Supreme Government is the palace of the Viceroy; and this would not be wasted, as the want of accommodation for the Courts of Law is a crying evil, and Government House, from the peculiarity of its form, is admirably suited for judicial purposes. Twelve halls of justice might be provided—for the worst of which the judges at Westminster would pull wigs—with ventilation that would win a smile of approval from Baron Bramwell, or, as I suppose I ought to say the late Baron Bramwell, since long before this reaches you he will probably have fallen a victim to the outraged relatives of expatriated garotters. The result of the proposed change would be that a couple of dozen of the finest mansions in Calcutta would be thrown into the market—a most timely supply, as the scarcity of house-room is already painfully felt. They would be immediately snatched at by the families who are now living in discomfort and publicity at hotels and boarding-establishments, because respectable and convenient dwellings are not to be had at any price. No perceptible effect would be produced upon society by the departure of the Viceroy; for it may be confidently asserted that no one resides at Calcutta because it is fashionable. In India everybody lives within reach of his business; and, when he has got money, he goes to spend it in England.

Some hold there is danger in removing the Government from a bustling populous city, where the healthy breezes of public opinion circulate freely, to a solitude where it will be surrounded by an impenetrable official atmosphere. But on this point men are misled by European analogies. It is idle to endeavour to find a counterpart out here for every English institution, from Magna Charta down to the skating club. If I dared, I would say that the state of feeling on Indian matters that prevails among the great majority of our countrymen at home has far more in common with the public opinion of the Civil Service than with that of our small and peculiarly constituted non-official society.

I am in a mortal fright of the Calcutta gentlemen, and of the very pretty Calcutta ladies with wide crinolines.

Next comes the choice of a permanent site; for the Supreme Government must not go cruising about like a returned Indian, who cannot make up his mind whether to settle in a Cheltenham villa, or a Brighton Crescent, or at Rugby to educate his sons, or in London to dispose of his daughters. For some time subsequently to the Mutiny, Delhi was generally talked of. There was much of the romantic in the notion of enthroning the Lieutenant of the Crown in the palace of the Mogul. It was supposed that the native mind would transfer to the reprsentative of the Empress of India the prestige attached to the line of Baber and Aurengzebe. But Delhi is neither much more central nor much more healthy than the present capital. It lies almost as far to the North as Calcuta to the East. The air, taking the whole year round, is as hot; and the drainage would, doubtless, very soon be as bad. It is worth while to incur expense and trouble for the sake of a change to a hill climate, and to a hill climate only.

Fortunately, a region exists which unites all the conditions desirable for the official capital of a great empire. On the new line of railway from Allahabad to Bombay, in latitude 23° 7′ N. and longitude 79° 57 E. stands Jubbulpore, at a elevation above the sea of near fifteen hundred feet. The Washington of the East might spring up on these high table-lands, amidst the park-like undulating scenery in the vicinity of the town—and in India vicinity means anything within fifty miles. A branch line from Jubbulpore would bring despatches to hand twenty four-hours subsequent to their arrival at Bombay, and in twenty-two days after their departure from England. The spot is the very centre and of the continent. It lies a hundred and fifty miles from Nagpore, two hundred from Allahabad, three hundred from Lucknow, something over five hundred from Calcutta, something under six hundred from Bombay, and about seven hundred miles from Madras in the far south and Lahore in the extreme north. The public opinion of the whole India would be applied equably and in due proportion to all the measures of the Supreme Government, which would no longer be swayed by the influences of a single Presidency. The high officials would be drawn from all quarters, would reflect the feelings and interests of many different provinces, and would bring to the service of the Crown a great variety of ideas and experiences. A representative element would thus be introduced into the constitution.

One most beneficial result would ensue, which is not evident at first sight. The removal of the seat of Government to the table-lands of the Central Porvinces would have the effect of a gigantic scheme of colonization, as far as colonization is practicable in India. With reference to this question, much has of late been talked and written. Most people who know anything about the country have a pretty decided opinion on the subject. It is impossible to induce men to work in a climate worse than that of Jamaica, for less than half the wages earned by a Dorsetshire peasant. Skilled labour of the highest class will always find its price out here. Clerks, and factors, and engineers will never have any difficulty in earning a livelihood; but poor people without capital or education, will not find employment in any considerable number. Besides, colonization is hopeless unless the colonist can manage to live himself, and rear his children and grand children. On this point Dr. Moore speaks very positively :—

"It is the fashion now, in some quarters, to declare that the dangers of Indian residence and service have been deeply overrated, and that there is little or nothing in the exceptional character of the climate of India to render it necessary that special inducements should be held out to persuade people to reside therein, and this, too, in the face of so many stern facts which have confronted us within the last few years. How many more victims must be added to the list of those killed by climate, before the dangers of a tropical residence become appreciated?

"If colonization, as America and Australia have been colonized, were possible in this country, some instances of the kind would already have occurred. But the melancholy truth is, that the European race dies out. Of the numerous pensioners who have settled at our principal military stations, how many have been colonists? There is not one single instance? There is not a great-grandchild, or grandchild of these pensioners retaining their European characteristics. An infusion of native blood is *essential to the continuance of the race.*

"*The fact is, for the white man or his off spring, there is no such thing as acclimatisation in India.* As a rule, Europeans enjoy the best health, and suffer less from heat, during their first years of residence in this country. Acclimatisation, as regards an Indian sun, is simply impossible. Exposure, instead of 'hardening' the system, actually has the contrary effect, *and the longer Europeans remain in this country the more they feel the effects of the vertical sun.* When Europeans urge that they have exposed them selves to the sun for years, and have never felt any evil effects, it is only saying that the losing battle between the sun and their constitution is not yet over; but every day's exposure brings them nearer to the final triumph of their solar adversary. The lamented fate of that gallant sun-defier, Colonel Jacob, who advised young officers not to mind the sun, as it 'would only tan their cheeks,' is an apropos example of the foregoing."

Colonization, in the usual sense of the word, is, therefore, impracticable. But, if a modified system can succeed anywhere, or under any circumstances, it will be in the event of the settlement of the Supreme Government on a new and salubrious site. At present, all our large European communities are planted in and about ancient and important native towns, already civilized up to a certain point. Our example has produced no perceptible change in the manners, ways of thought, and religion of the bulk of the inhabitants of Calcutta, Madras, or Delhi. But when the Governor-General, in all his glory, with a couple of European regiments and a great staff of officials, comes down like a God from Olympus, among a sparse and wild population, there is every hope that a Christian and Anglified colony will gradually be formed in the very heart of India.

One objection remains to be answered. It is maintained that, in case of another mutiny, the position of the Goverment, many hundred miles from the sea, and in the midst of hardy, warlike tribes, will be alarming in the extreme. To this I answer, that our power is now, humanly speaking, absolutely secure from an internal shock. In the fatal spring of 1857, the European force in India was barely twenty thousand strong. Vile roads, and treacherous rivers, were the only channels of communication. The artilleymen, the skilled labourers of the army, whose training is a work of much time and expense, and whose services are absolutely essential to the success of military operations, were for the most part natives, and sworn foes to our rule. At present seventy thousand English soldiers are distributed over the three Presidencies. The whole continent is covered with a network of telegraph wires. Railways already completed, or in rapid process of construction, connect all the chief cities; and light tramways are being pushed out in every direction from the grand trunk lines. Excepting one or two local corps, posted in savage and unhealthy districts, there is not a black gunner or driver within the borders of the empire. Every battery is worked exclusively by Europeans. Forewarned, forearmed. Fifty General Lloyds would find it difficult to bungle us into another crisis. The condition of the Punjab is undoubtedly critical, but the distance between that province and Jubbulpore is greater than that between Paris and Vienna.

Something must be done, and that soon. At home, Calcutta is regarded as a city of the plague. When a man sails from Southampton, his friends bid him farewell, with the same look on their faces as the secretary of the Church Missionary Society wears when he sends out a supplementary batch of African bishops, of whom not one in six is destined to return to convulse the episcopal bench with problems propounded by sceptical Zulus and latitudinarian Bosjesmen. And no wonder; for, of the distinguished Englishmen who for many years have gone forth in mature life to bear high office in Bengal, most have found their graves on the banks of the Hooghly, or, with shattered health and blighted hopes, have returned to die. Splendid, indeed, were the prospects which induced Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning to surrender the joys, the comforts, the manifold interests of English life. It was a noble position which tempted them to these shores; but the conditions of the tenure of that position were hard indeed, for it was written on their lease that they were never to hold another. But, sadder still, the Nemesis, which, if the old Greek poets are to be believed, attends upon high fortune, was not to be contented with one sacrifice. Lady Dalhousie, prostrated by the effects of the deadly atmosphere of the capital, sank and died during the home-ward voyage; and an exquisitely simple and beautiful monument, strewn daily with fresh flowers, in the sweetest nook of the vice-regal gardens at Barrackpore, marks the spot where Lady Canning best loved to linger away the evening hours during her splendid exile. Poor Mr. Wilson, who came out in the cold season full of vigour of mind, but at an age when a man cannot with impunity begin taking a vapour-bath daily and all day long, at first used to talk of the climate with good-humoured approbation; but, when the terrible summer came upon him during the severe labours of the first Indian budget, he ceased to joke, though he stood to his post to the death with truly admirable courage and devotion.

This view of the subject deserves most serious consideration, for it is impossible to over-estimate the benefit to India that is derived from the influence and laboars of statesmen and jurists who are already famous at home. The advantage does not end here; for on his return, a man of established English reputation can do much to excite the interest of the public in the affairs of our eastern empire. We venture to say that three-fourths of the knowledge of Indian matters possessed by a young fellow at Oxford or Cambridge is derived from Lord Macaulay's Essays on Clive and Warren Hastings. The service, and the nation at large, owe much to the efforts and example of such a man as Macaulay, fresh from the lobby of the Commons and the drawing-room of Holland House; of such men as Mr. Wilson, Mr. Laing, the present financial minister, and the accomplished scholar and jurisconsult, who now holds the office of Legal Member of Council. The introduction of the English budget, with all Mr. Gladstone's recent improvements, is alone an incalculable blessing. Measures are being taken for the despatch of subordinate officials trained in the Home Treasury and Audit office—a step that promises to be of great advantage to the administration of the public departments in this country. But the evil repute which is attached to the air of Calcutta will be fatal to any extensive system of mutual accommodation in intellect and experience between the mother-country and her greatest dependency.

(To be continued.)

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* The orators of his party never weary of alluding on every possible occasion to this feat of their beloved champion; but it seems rather a mysterious proceeding to an unimaginative Old World mind.

Bragg.—General Bragg, the Commander-in-Chief. This officer is in appearance the least prepossessing of the Confederate generals. He is very thin; he stoops, and has a sickly, cadaverous, haggard appearance, rather plain features, bushy black eyebrows which unite in a tuft on the top of his nose, and a stubby iron-gray beard; but his eyes are bright and piercing. He has the reputation of being a rigid disciplinarian, and of shooting freely for insubordination. I understand he is rather unpopular on this account and also by reason of his occasional acerbity of manner.—*Three Months in the Southern States. By Lieut-Colonel Freemantle.*

Patriotism.—I slept in General Polk's tent, he occupying a room in the house adjoining. Before going to bed, General Polk told me an affecting story of a poor widow in humble circumstances, whose three sons had fallen in battle one after the other, until she had only one left, a boy of sixteen. So distressing was her case that General Polk went himself to comfort her. She looked steadily at him, and replied to his condolences by the sentence, "As soon as I can get a few things together, General, you shall have Harry too." The tears came into General Polk's eyes as he related this episode, which he ended by saying, "How can you subdue such a nation as this —*Three Months in the Southern States. By. Lieut-Colonel Freemantle.*

THE CUMBERLAND.

(By H. W. Longfellow.)

At anchor in Hampton Roads we lay,
On board of the Cumberland, sloop-of-war;
And at times from the fortress across the bay
The alarum of drums swept past,
Or a bugle blast.
From the camp on the shore.

Then far away to the south uprose
A little feather of snow-white smoke,
And we knew that the iron ship of our foes
Was steadily steering its course
To try the force
Of our ribs of oak.

Down upon us heavily runs,
Silent and sullen, the floating fort;
Then comes a puff of smoke from her guns,
And leaps the terrible death,
With fiery breath,
From each open port.

We are not idle, but send her straight
Defiance back in a full broadside!
As hail rebounds from a roof of slate,
Rebounds our heavier hail
From each iron scale
Of the monster's hide.

"Strike your flag!" the rebel cries,
In his arrogant old plantation strain.
"Never!" our gallant Morris replies;
"It is better to sink than to yield!"
And the whole air pealed
With the cheers of our men.

Then, like a kraken huge and black,
She crushed our ribs in her iron grasp!
Down went the Cumberland all a wrack,
With a sudden shudder of death,
And the cannon's breath
For her dying gasp.

Next morn, as the sun rose over the by,
Still floated our flag at the mainmast-head.
Lord, how beautiful was thy day!
Every waft of the air
Was a whisper of prayer,
Or a dirge for the dead.

Ho! brave hearts that went down in the seas!
Ye are at peace in the troubled stream,
Ho! brave land! with hearts like these,
Thy flag, that is rent in twain,
Shall be one again,
And without a seam!

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—January 27.

Chetham, Lieutenant S., Deputy Assistant Commissary, on leave, from Poona.
Miller, Surgeon Major J. R., Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Lucas, Brigadier General, Staff, on duty, from Surat.
Neale, Captain W. A., on special duty, from Khandeish.
Browhead, Lieutenant, 4th King's Own Regiment, on private affairs, from Poona.
Odell, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Sattara.

DEPARTURES.—January 27.

Lucas, Brigadier General, Staff, on duty, to Mhow.
Wilson, Captain H., Commandant Colaba Sanitarium, on leave, to Poona.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 27th Jan. 1864.

The Commander of the *Berenice* is directed to discharge Mr. W. J. Cousins, Clerk of that vessel, to the shore from this date, at his own request.

Mr. Benjamin Crossly is appointed Clerk of the *Berenice.*

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Camp Rawul Pindee, 7th January 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointment :—

46th Foot.—Lieutenant Frank Grieve, to be Adjutant, vice Dwyer, who resigns that appointment.

Ensign John Dwyer, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Grieve, appointed Adjutant.

Head Quarters, Camp Rawul Pindee, 8th January 1864.

Lieutenant T. M. Shelley, late 11th Native Infantry, doing duty at Meerut, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 20th Foot.

Head Quarters, Camp Rawul Pindee, 9th January 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 24th September 1863 :—

"My Lord,—In accordance with the suggestion contained in your Lordship's letter, dated 11th July, I sanction the promotions of Officers of the Cavalry and Infantry, succeeding to vacancies caused by retirement, being made from the date of the retirement, and the promotions of those succeeding to death vacancies being made from the day following the casualty, in the same manner as the promotions of the Officers of the late Indian Artillery and Engineers have been recently arranged.

It is to be distinctly understood that no additional expense is to be occasioned by this arrangement."

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

101st Foot.—Lieutenant John C. Partridge to be Adjutant.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
27	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat Jan. 26.
	Earl of Shaftesbury	Kranmann	Hongkong Dec. 4.
	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat Jan. 26.
	Tilly (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee Jan. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Ships.	Commanders.	To.
27	Lady Falkland (s)	Hill	Carwar.
	Latona	Anderson	Liverpool.
	Nasree	Nacoda	Hoododa & Jeddah.
	Nile	Luxton	Liverpool.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Tilly*, from Kurrachee.—On 26th January, at 7 a.m., passed the American ship *Grotto*, off Dwarka, who asked to be reported.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Mr. D. Anderson; Aga Khan Ally Khan; and 131 deck.

Per Steamer *Tilly*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. and Mrs. Price and infant; two European ladies; Hajee Noor Mahomed; and 46 deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, to Surat.—Ensign L. E. Mattee, 56th Foot; and Ensign Horton, 56th Foot.

Per Barque *Nasree*, to Hoododa.—209 pilgrims.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Palinurus*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Taptee*, for Surat.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To China	No offers.
To Clyde	No offers.
To Hull	No offers.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Tuesday, 26th January 1864.

London.

Malvern—4 cases blackwood furniture, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; 1 case Indian condiments, 1 case skins &c., 2 cases old wearing apparels, Jewanjee Eduljee Sons; 4 boxes Indian condiments &c., 1 box China preserves, C. Framjee Nowrojee; 300 bales coir fibre, 525 cwt., Bhimjee Mooljee.

Walmer Castle—600 bundles linseed, 300 cwt., Hurridass Cutsondass.

Star of India—4 cases Indian condiments, Jewanjee Eduljee Sons.

Liverpool

Clydesdale—165 bales cotton, 927½ cwt., Lalljee Petamber; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., 125 bales wool, 437½ cwt, Roopchund Dwarkdass; 400 bales cotton, 1400 cwt., Gangjee Counjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt.. Gopaljee Mooljee; 135 bales cotton, 472½ cwt., Soonda Ragowjee, 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Narrou Wasewdew and Co.; 250 bags linseed, 375 cwt., Chuturbhoy Assari.

Eagle—110 bales wool, 330 cwt., Coonjee Chuturbhoy; 212 bales rags, 742 cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha.

Neptune's Car—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Topun Enderjee.

Ellen Bates—Half bale cotton, 1½ cwt., P. and D. F. Cama and Co.

Tallula—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass.

Stalwart—54 bales cotton, 189 cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.

Slieve Donard—120 bales cotton, 420 cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.; 180 bales cotton, 620 cwt., Sewjee Sozpall.

Red Jacket—75 bales wool, 225 cwt., Khatesy Dhurumsy.

Queen of Australia—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Jeatha Negjee.

Africa—30 bales, wool 90 cwt., Goculnath Savucknath 100 bales coir fibre, 175 cwt., G. Pairaz; 20 bales hemp, 70 cwt., G. Savucknath.

Belgravia—60 bales wool, 180 cwt., 2 bales cow hides, 10 corges, Johnson and Co.; 90 bales cotton, 215 cwt., Ramjee Khatesy.

Sardinia—50 bales cotton, 157 cwt., Munjee Pursotum; 55 bales wool, 165 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee.

Cimber—47½ bales wool, 141½ cwt., Frangopulo Agelasto and Co.; 100 bundles hemp, 100 cwt., Ludha Madowjee.

Radnagore—241 bags surseeseed, 361½ cwt., Woombia Coresy.

Golden Empire —100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy.

Euxine—1200 bags Linseed, 1800 cwt., Chuturbhoy Assaria.

Queen of the Sea—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 4 cases furniture. Combier Sons and Co.; 205 bales cotton, 717½ cwt., Govind Girdhur.

Bloomer—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Bhimjee Samjee and Co., 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Soonda Ragowjee.

Elizabeth Fry—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Canjee Dhuramso; 126 bales cotton, 441 cwt., C. Luckmedass; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Bhoychund Joomka.

Celestial Empire—105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Narandass Luckmedass.

City of Delhi—9 bales cotton, 31½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 85 bales cotton, 297½ cwt., Hirjee Bhimjee and Co.

Mogul—24 bales wool, 72 cwt., Moteechund Dhurumsy.

Royal Alfred—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Aspall Mooljee.

War Cloud—600 bags matheeseed, 900 cwt., Luckmedass Sewjee.

Pegasus—1000 bundles linseed, 300 cwt., Khacky Hema.

Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo*—2 cases Cashmeer shawls, 37 pieces Forbes and Co.; 1 chest Cashmeer shawls, 11 pieces, N. Soozavoodin.

Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo*—1 box China tea, 15 lbs., Ralli Brothers; 1 package sundries, Rosselet and Co.; 1 case C. shawls 15 pieces, and Cambay stones, Hajee Zunell Abadeen; 1 bundle shawls, 35 pieces, H. Mirza Suffee Misky.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Orissa*—21 chests Malwa opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 16½ chests Malwa opium, 140 lbs., Jairaz Monjee; 2 chests Malwa opium, 140 lbs., Peerbhoy Khaluckdeena and Co.; 18 chests Malwa opium, 140 lbs., Dorabjee Pestonjee.

Galle.

Steamer *Orissa*—19 bags blankets, 1900 pairs, Framjee, Sands and Co.

Shanghae.

Steamer *Orissa*—12½ chets Malwa opium, 140 lbs. each Soorazmull Fursram; 7 chests Malwa opium, 140 lbs., Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 5 chests Malwa opium, 140 lbs., Cooljee Sungany; 15 chests Malwa opium, 140 lbs., Samermull Sobhagmull; 5½ chests Malwa opium, 140 lbs., Lulloobhoy Purbhoodass.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

From London.

519	Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.	
1408	Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama.	Nov. 4
510	Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.	
1142	Catherine Ranken, McMillen.	
	Charente (s),	
578	Colonist, Gibson—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 30
1199	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 3
874	Caribean, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
674	Campbell, Roy.	
710	Daphne, Foreman—Martin, Young & Co.	
927	Edmund Graham, McIntyre—E. Latham & Co.	July 2
848	Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.	Oct. 18
1066	Egeria, Storey—Martin, Yourg & Co.	Nov. 7
480	Empress, Piers.	
949	Gertrude, Spedding.	Nov. 28
1241	Gloucestershire, Tomlinson— tocher, Prieger & Co.	
780	Glendower, Hughes.	Nov. 30
1598	H. M. St. Assaye.	Oct. 24
1221	King Arthur, Griga	Oct. 9
900	Lepanto, Martin—Stocher, Prieger & Co.	Oct. 9
614	Loenidas, Thompson.	
701	Monareby, Day.	Nov. 19
724	Morayshire, Piton.	
731	Percy Douglas, Hamon.—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
861	Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct.
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
1100	Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—R. J. Jejeebhoy & Sons.	
980	Southampton, Linstrong.	Aug. 27
722	Sultana, Williams.—Lyon Brothers. & Co.	Nov. 5
761	Sailor Prince, Camsey.	
1193	Thunderbolt, Wetherell—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	
1741	Tweed, Surat.	Sept. 4
505	Yarra, Nairn—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Nov. 18

From London via Zanzibar.

169	Enfield, Reid.	

From London via Persian Gulf.

184	Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	July 25

From Liverpool.

811	Anna Dorothy, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	Nov. 19
1952	Admiral Smith.	
1824	Adriatic, Scott.	Oct. 1
601	Algiers, Buchanan.	Aug. 15
209	Alsagar,—Martin Young & Co.	Nov. 10
861	Ambrose, Daniel.	Dec. 5
696	Arran, Martin—Macnee & Co.	Nov. 18
1241	Aromedol,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 25
1466	Advance.	Nov. 28
1936	Bella Maria.	
1493	Broughton Hall, Tate.	
1350	Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 29
1547	Black Eagle, Basset.	Nov. 14
1035	Bavelaw, Hughes	Nov. 25
1433	British Empire, Jones.	
382	Bulwark, Ballantyne—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 16
1063	Cashlian, Welburn	Nov. 28
918	Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 28
1119	Contest, Amy.	
1862	Coronet, Coveny—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
972	Concordia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 8
681	Clifton Belle, Bustin.	
303	Duncairn, Finlay—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	Oct. 6
1047	Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell.	
156	Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee, Sands & Co.	Sept. 11
1250	Feronia, Hutchinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Dec. 9
	Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
1069	Forganhall, Woods—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
994	Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.	Dec. 9
1117	Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 28
1849	Henry Fernie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	
1346	Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	Sept. 29
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 16
845	Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.	Aug. 27
1197	Hannibal, Richardson.	
1172	Illustrious, Watson.	Nov. 28
650	John Stewart, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co.	
843	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 18
1445	James Seddon, Jiffaris	Nov. 18
1707	King of Algeria, Curphy.	Oct. 6
1363	King of Italy, Browne.	
1187	Maldon, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
	Mariata, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1013	Magnolia, Brown.	
747	Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.	
1240	Mistress of the Seas, Orkney.	Nov. 10
643	Moreno, Whiting—Nasmyth & Co.	
833	Nydia,—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	Nov. 11
1001	Norah Greame, Bake—E. Bates & Co.	
1001	Otago, Masterton.	Sept. 25
1328	Princess Alexandra, White—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 24
641	Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 25
1000	Roodee.	
1071	Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 7
614	Sedberg, Roberts.	Nov. 28
1096	Sarawak, Vaughan.	Nov. 25
1075	South, Wilson.	Dec. 10
1053	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co.	Nov. 31
1101	Shannon—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 13
1161	Simoom, Murphy.	Nov. 12
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	
1533	South Carolina, Shapcot—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 11
601	Sparkler.	
264	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Oct. 9
776	Superb, Bonner—John Clover & Co.	Aug. 13
1227	Strongbow—Bombay Shipping Company.	
893	Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 17

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432	Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Clover & Co.	Nov. 5
697	Tomogonops, Poe—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	
837	Vittoria, Martin—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.	Nov. 16
1015	William Carvill, Copeland—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Oct. 12
1073	Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Oct. 10
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
1132	Caroline, Atheridge—Martin Young & Co.	
1598	Clasmerden, Gibson—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 29
1998	Diadem.	Sept. 5
919	Etna, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 24
1051	Glenalva, William—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 24
1067	May Queen, Penny.	Sept. 29
1094	North, Brown.	Nov. 20
	Vicksburg, Scott	Oct. 30
	FROM CARDIFF.	
810	Fort Regent—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Oct. 1
973	Windsor Forest, Curtis—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
1197	Africana, Hatfield.	
1134	Epaminondas, Heasley.	
960	Falkland, Pender.	
1072	Jane Parker, Davis.	
533	Neptune, Veary.	
	Statelic, Banks—Coupland & Co.	July 18
	FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.	
750	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
1057	Gladstone—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
939	Sattara.	
1250	Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 13
647	Zenindar, Jones.	Nov. 13
	FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.	
1047	Beaumonde.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.	
471	Aoa.	
1127	Earl of Elgin.	July 31
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.	
630	Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.	
	FROM THE CLYDE	
1209	Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.	
	City of Benares.	
686	City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co.	Nov. 26
999	Montrose, McIntyre—Lyon Brothers & Co.	Oct. 5
569	City of York, Boyd—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
781	Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 9
781	Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.	Sep. 25
	Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.	
	FROM BOSTON.	
991	Pericles, Fergusson—Framjee, Sands & Co.	
	FROM NEWPORT.	
602	Samoset.	
	FROM BANKOK.	
490	Ellen Masters, Glover.	
181	Henrietta, Allan—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
386	Nerbudda.	
	FROM AUSTRALIA.	
784	Bengal, Brunnell.	
1260	Florence Nightingale, Harrison.	Nov. 28
1557	Hotspur.	
	FROM NEW ZEALAND.	
1410	Greyhound, Jackson.	
990	Owen Glendower.—Macnee & Co.	Dec. 21
	FROM SHANGHAI.	
643	Vanquard. Connall—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
	FROM CHINA.	
800	Aden (s)—P. and O. S. N. Company.	
387	British Banner, Grigs.	Dec. 24
2200	China (s)—P. and O. S. N. Company.	
410	Canada.	
460	Marion.	
387	Minerva.	
950	Octavia, Bristow—Forbes & Co.	
431	Sunlee.	Dec. 18
	FROM GALLE.	
630	Bailly de Suffren.	Jan. 16
367	Falacka Sadan.	Jan. 8
303	Gil Blas.	Jan. 16
433	Henry Miller, Hall.	Jan. 8
768	Orso, Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 30
871	Queen of England, Cates.	
832	Rob Roy, Blacklock.	Jan. 17
	St. Jean Noe	Jan. 9
	Souvenir.	Jan. 19
	Tropique.	Jan. 9
	Tontine.	
848	Vimiera, Green.	
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
676	Burlington, Howes.	
861	Ceres.	
1056	Day Dream.	
320	Emu.	Dec. 12
	Esmeralda, York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
1178	Evelyn.	
637	J. W. Brockman.	
1250	Labrador, Quinna—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1344	Lady Clarendon—Lawrence & Co.	
800	Lady Canning.	
664	Mary Ann.	
573	Mary Crocker.	Dec. 30
670	Myaram Dyaram, Brady.	
1062	Ontario, Villacott,—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
819	Oomar Pasha.	Jan. 2
1164	Robinson Crusoe.	
808	Raritan—Cohen & Co.	
974	Sir Hugh Rose.	
1166	Startled Fawn.	Dec. 29
363	Teazer.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

	FROM LONDON.	
275	Ann Jenkins, Jones—Fleming & Co.	
1738	Akbar, Pizzey.	Aug. 8
477	Albion, Hughes—Fleming & Co.	
	Chimera, Mott—Fleming & Co.	
336	F. Bazil, Laws.	Aug. 1
467	Fanny, Chase.	Nov. 24
336	Frederick Bassil, Laws.	Aug. 1
1459	Herefordshire, Walker.	July 28
	Mudge, Stewart—Fleming & Co.	
	Scinde, Schrewsbury—Fleming & Co.	
	Telegraph, Jones.	

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible] DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

[illegible]	Terms.	Rates.
[illegible]	6 months' sight ...	2s. to 2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. [illegible]	Do. do. ...	2s. to 2s. 1 3/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do. ...	2s. to 2s. 1⅛d.
Calcutta	at sight	102¼
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	223 to 225.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	120 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	137 pr. ct. pm. ex. n. s.
Bank of India	100	......	6¼ pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20		13 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	54 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	82 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	85 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	176 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	......	55 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	115 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	......	10 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 12,700 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,600 p. sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 33,000.
Do. B. „	5,000		
Frere Press Co.	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 25,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 1,200 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 2,300 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Par.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 30 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 350 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 250 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,200.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 900 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
House and Land Investment Co.	300	......	Rs. 25 p. sh. pm.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,800. pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par nominal.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	Rs. 200 dem. pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Rs. 200 dis.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 50 prem.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 500 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96¼
„ Loan 1835-36	92
„ Loan 1842-43	
„ Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	106
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	113

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4-0
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	„ 240
Carolus	„ 300
Mexican Dollars	„ 225
German Crowns	„ 213
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 208 per 100pie.
Bar Silver	„ 103¼
Gold Leaf	„ 16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (26th Jan. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs. 585 to 590
Old Dhollera, (ready.)	„ 600 to 605
Old Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„ 600 to 605
New Oomravuttee	„ 645 to 647
Old Compta, (ready.)	„ 590 to 595
Old Dharwar Sawgined	„ 660 to 665
New Barsee and Nuggur	„ 635 to 640
Old Veeraval	„ 540 to 545
New Khandeish	„ 625 to 630
Old Poratchee	„ 550 to 555
New Accote	„ 655 to 660
Old Mangalore	„ 555 to 560
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,400.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs. 6 3 to 6 4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„ 5 11 to 5 12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	„ 32 to 33
	„ 37 to 38
Niger	„ 27 to 28

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credi and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0¼d. „
On Demand	1s. 11¾d. „
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-60 cts. „
3 Do. Do.	„ 2-54 „ „
On Demand	„ 2-49 „ „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &C.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, ESQ., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, ESQ., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, ESQ.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, ESQ.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, ESQ.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, ESQ.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, ESQ.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11⅞d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3 „
„ 6 „ „	5 „
„ 12 „ „	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 20th January 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for	3 months certain	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do.	„ 6 „ „	5 „	„
Do.	„ 12 „ „	6 „	„

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.	
Do. at 4	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	2s.	0d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 25th January 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, ESQ.
THOMAS COTTERELL, ESQ.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, ESQ.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, ESQ.
WILLIAM HARRISON, ESQ.
DEANE J. HOARE, ESQ.
HENRY YOUNG, ESQ., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d.	per Rup.
„ „ „ „	4 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
„ „ „ „	3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
„ „ „ „	2 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
„ „ „ „	1 do.	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
On Scotland / On Ireland	On demand..	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe		1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per ct. per an.
do.	9	do. do.	5½ do do.
do.	6	do. do.	5 do. do.
do.	4	do. do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3	do. do	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 15th January 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, ESQ.; JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
„ 3 do.	2s. 0⅝d.	„
„ On demand	1s. 11¾d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice		3 per cent.	per annum.	
Do.	3 do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	6 do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	12 do.	6	do.	do.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 27th January 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
„ 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
„ 2 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
„ 1 do.	2s.		do.
„ On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s	0¾d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 3 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	„
„ 2 do.	2s.	0¼d.	„
„ 1 do.	2s.	0d.	„
On demand	1s.	11⅞d.	„
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s.	11½d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s.	11½d.	„

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months	3 per cent.	per annum.	
Do. 6 do.	4	„	„
Do. 12 do.	6	„	„

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 27th January 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	„
3 Do.	at 2s.	0½d.	„
2 Do.	at 2s.	0⅜d.	„
1 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	0⅛d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5	„
Do. 12 do.	6	„

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુંબાઈ તરેડીંગ એનડ બેંકીંગ આસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, ESQ.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, ESQ.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE, and SONS.

Secretary.

MR. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction o local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.	
Do. 4	Do.	4	Do.
Do. 6	Do.	5	Do.
Do. 12	Do.	6	Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

[illegible] CORPORATION.—IN[illegible] CHARTER [illegible] EXCHANGE.

[illegible] sight at	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee,
[illegible] at 2s.	0⅝d.	„
Do. [illegible]	„	
Do. Scotland	1s. 11¾d.	„
Do. Ireland		

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight	3 „
Do. 6 „	4 „
Do. 12 „	5 „

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 — 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for	4 months certain	4	do.	
On	do.	6	do.	5 do.
On	do.	12	do.	6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight	at 2s.	0¾d.	per rupee.
4 „	2s.	0½d.	„
3 „	2s.	0½d.	„
2 „	2s.	0¼d.	„
1 „	2s.	0⅛d.	„
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	„

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name to be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 19th January 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)—HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.—Branches at Kurrachee and Bombay.—(Others in course of being opened.)

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION STERLING, *In 50,000 Shares of £20 each, 37,5000 of which have been issued. It is not intended to call up more than £10 per Share.*

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

WILLIAM PATRICK ANDREW, ESQ., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.

Deputy Chairman.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, ESQ., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

HARRY BORRODAILE, ESQ., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways) Ham, Surrey.

ARCHIBALD BOYD, ESQ., (Director of the Union Bank of London) Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.

WILLIAM DENT, JUNR., ESQ., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China), Park Crescent, Regent's Park.

SIR STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of New South Wales), 32, Prince's Gardens, Kensington.

WILLIAM MACKINNON, ESQ., (of the firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)

SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) 19, Portland Place.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, ESQ., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railways).

Auditors.

WILLIAM DENT, ESQ., (Bickley, Bromley, Kent.)

J. EDMUND ANDERDON, ESQ., (Director of the Bank of London.)

Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Solicitors.

Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.

Manager.—T. G. CRAIG, ESQ.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

NEALE PORTER, ESQ., (Managing Director in India.)

Branches.

KURRACHEE......H. I. LEE, ESQ., (Acting Manager.)
BOMBAY..........A. MACKINTOSH, ESQ., (Manager.)

AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates viz.:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 „	at 2s. 0⅝d.	„
3 „	at 2s. 0½d.	„
2 „	at 2s. 0¼d.	„
1 „	at 2s. 0⅛d.	„
On Demand	at 2s. 0d.	„

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

3 months' notice Interest is allowed at the rate of	3	per cent.	per annum.
6 „	5	„	„
12 „	6	„	„

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 15th January 1864.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has the pleasure to announce the receipt ex *Coleroon* and *Gilbert Thompson*, of a beautiful collection of Fancy Leather Goods, such as Portfolios, Albums for Carte de Visites, Scrap Books, Travelling Cases, Work Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Pocket Books, Frames for Photographs, &c. &c.

Embroidery of the handsomest workmanship for Slippers and Cushions.

Patterns for Embroidery.

Bronze Goods, of Artistic character and highly-finished, such as Statnettes, Groups of Animals, Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper Weights, Letter Clips, &c.

A few Pianos, by celebrated German makers.

On hand, Violin Strings and Bows.

Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels, of the best workmanship.

A fresh supply of German Toys, expected per *Edwin Fox.*

The above are all very moderately priced, to effect quick sale.

TERMS—*Cash.*

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment.

TO SMOKERS.—Trichinopoly Cheroots, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of the very best quality, at Rs. 8, 10, and 12 respectively, per thousand.

CARARA MARBLE.

Circular Slabs, white and grey, of the finest Carara Marble, for Drawing Room Tables 3½ feet and 3 feet in diameter. Also Slabs for Pier Tables 4 feet by 2 feet and 5 feet by 2½ feet.

Mr. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has received by last Overland Mail, a small but choice selection of Telescopes, Perspectives, Binocular Field and Sea Glasses, Opera Glasses tastefully mounted in Ivory, Horn, and Lacquered Metal, with Leather Cases, Spectacles, variously mounted, for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Convex and Concave Glasses, Plain, Smoked, and coloured Riding Spectacles, mounted in Gold, Silver, and Steel, Double Eye Glasses, Hunting Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Pocket Stereoscopes, Spare Convex and Concave Glasses for Spectacles.

J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla.

FOR SALE.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

THREE OR FOUR LIGHT AMERICAN CARRIAGES, for sale at a bargain, the owner being about to leave Bombay. For further particulars and inspection inquire at the Ice House.

Bombay, Fort, 21st January 1864.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

21st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL expect to receive shortly per *Myrtle* and other Ships, a supply of Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes with Heads, Ears, and Fixings complete.

F. and M. have also on hand, Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers for fixing.

Ploughs and Harrows by Howard of Bedford.

Wrought Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar and Plate Iron.

Steel and Files.

Joiners' and Contractors' Tools, &c. &c.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, January 1864.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Reading do.	„ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Tent do.	„ Hand do.
„ Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DEVISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

A large collection of Views Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ½ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS „ 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. „ 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.

(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2½.

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2½.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1½ per lb.

York and Westphalia Hams.	Neat's Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.

At 1½ per lbs.

CHEESE.

Chedder	Farmesau
Stilton	Guncise
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley
Gueyre	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	„ Decimal Puzzle
Armstrong Gun	The Rotatory Gammon
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	„ Aunt Sally
Circassian Pussle	„ Ringolette
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	„ Russian Bear Hunt
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads	„ English Loto
Boxes of Puzzles	„ Targetta
Troco or Lawn Billiards	„ Red, White, and Blue
Bowling Green Bowls	„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
The Boat Puzzle	„ Game of War
The Tournament	„ Puff and Dart
The "In statu quo Chess-board"	„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
The Portable B. C. D. Board	„ Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	„ Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	„ Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	
Historical Loto	„ Oxford University Boat Race.
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.
„ „ Non Plus	

Received by TREACHER & Co., (Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endiv.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
	Parsnip.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Radish.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Sea Karl.
French Beans.	Spinach.
Artichokes.	Turnip.
Asparagus.	

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
	Bridal Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Friendship Offerings
Kiss me Quick	Patchouli
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Sweet Briar
	Jasmine
Something New	Forget Me Not
Jockey Club	Ess. Bouquet
New Mown Hay	The Provence Rose
Rough and Ready	Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder
Frangipanni	

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to

LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

MARINE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the Marine Department of the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Merchandise by Ships hence to Europe, on liberal terms.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Agents Commercial Union Assurance Company.

Bombay 1st January 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £1,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq	Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq	Liverpool.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.	
hairman.	
Bernard Hall, Esq.,	Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.	
Henry Bruce, Esq.,	London.
Directors.	
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq	Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq	Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq.	Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq	Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq.	Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq.	Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq	London.
Abel Chapman, Esq	London.
Henry Fowler, Esq	London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq	London.
Manager and Actuary of the Company.	
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

For further particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858		£196,148
Do.	do. 1859	228,314
Do.	do. 1860	262,977
Do.	do. 1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bomaay, 14th October 1860.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,

GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.

Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.

JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.	Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.	N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.	James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
	James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.	Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale.	Barton Wood, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.	C. Holland, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.	Thomas Fry, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.	Henry Jump, Esq.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.,	Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.	Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire Premiums upwards of	£ 60,000
Life Premiums and Interest	„ 29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	„ 880,000
The Funds of the Company exceed	„ 20,000

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta 1834.*—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6 William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.

Actuary.—Christian Child, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM H. SMOULT, ESQ.	GEORGE BROWN, ESQ.
JOHN N. BULLEN, ESQ.	ALEX. WALKER, ESQ.

C. S. HOGGS, ESQ.

Local Director at Allahabad—CECIL STEPHENSON, Esq.

Auditors.

HARRY INGLIS LEE, ESQ. N. S. SWEEDLAND, ESQ.

Physician—ALEXANDER WEBB, ESQ., M. D.

Treasurers.	*Solicitors.*
BANK OF BENGAL.	Messrs. FRITH & SANDES.

Agents and Secretaries—Messrs. BRADDON and Co.

Madras Agents.	*Bombay Agents.*
Messrs. BAINBRIDGE & Co.	Messrs. LECKIE & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TAYLOR Esq.	J. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	ANDREW HAY, Esq.

F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

The profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half-yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on cannot be altered in after years.

2\.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3\.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1862 which is equivalent to 47½ per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.			Annual Premium Payable after deduction.		
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	May, 1857	10,000	420	199	8	0	220	8	0
30	„	10,000	480	228	0	0	252	0	0
40	„	10,000	590	280	4	0	309	12	0
50	„	10,000	740	351	8	0	388	8	0
60	„	10,000	1030	489	4	0	540	12	0

4\.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5\.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6\.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies, however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advances and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of person, assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7\.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8\.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9\.—On the return of persons (whose ives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium, whereas Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10\.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11\.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policyholder. The appointment of sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12\.—All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14\.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15\.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with particition in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges, and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with Participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate.	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with Participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate.	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

Bombay, April 1860.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT THE BUNGALOW IN UPPER COLABA (FACING THE OBSERVATORY.)

On SATURDAY next, the 30th January, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell the Furniture, &c., of a gentleman changing his residence; the same consists of the useful articles of a well furnished House, such as cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, Plated Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, Tea Sets, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Stands, Waiters, Spoons and Forks, Carved Blackwood furniture, consisting of Circular, Dining, Pier and Card Tables, Easy, Prediea and Arm Chairs, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Sideboard, Screens, Whatnots, Four Post Bedstead, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, a Grand Square Pianoforte by Broadwood on glass insulators, an Harmonium, a valuable library of bound Music, also a large assortment of popular Music of every description, a very superior solid Silver flute (Council Medal Patent) by Rudall, a Panorma Guitar in Case, almost new. The Library of Books contains some of the newest publications of the day, and which will be found in good order; Photographic Pictures, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from the 28th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One handsome Cane-bodied double seated light Phaeton with glass shutters, shafts, cushions, lamps, &c., by "Holman and Co.," of Long Acre.

Few Boxes of best Pekoe, Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes.

Twenty thousand best Manilla Cigars, No. 2.

Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finish) in Morocco case, by "John Cragg," London.

Few Reams of Saunders' Extra superfine laid Foolscap Paper, 16lbs. each, at 13 Rs. per Ream.

1 Large 16 inch Screw Jack, with driver.
5 small 6 inch do. do. do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th January 1864.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 2d proximo, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, at 1 P.M., consisting of Piece Goods, Black Union Cloth, and a variety of other goods.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A very handsome Arab Horse, age 4 years, height 14-1, very quiet in saddle, with beautiful action. Can be sent for approval to any gentleman requiring the same, on a day's previous application to the undersigned.

A perfectly new Palanquin-shaped Shigram, with a pair of fast going dapple grey ponies and harness complete.

25 Cases Oilman Stores, consisting of Jams, Jellies, and Tart Fruits.

15 Cases of Chedder Cheese.

A quantity of "Tennent's" Ale in Quarts and Pints, of excellent quality.

A quantity of English Salt Pork in Casks, in good condition.

A large quantity of Cashmeres, Tweeds, and Flannels, &c. of various patterns and excellent qualities, at very moderate prices; also, a few cases of Black Union Cloth of good quality.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles and Bridles, with furniture, &c., complete (quite new).

Chillingworth and Son's Crown Sherry in cases of 3 dozens each.

Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.

Cider in Quarts.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 28th January 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st February, Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Coloured Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

HARDWARE.

100 dozen Grass Hooks, 20 Cases Cutlery, 3,000 Horse Shoes, 60 Do. ten and twelve inch Cash Boxes, 3,800 Packs Flemish Tacks, 4 Cases Wood Screws, 240 dozen Beer Taps, 12 dozen 2 feet Brass edge Rules, 750 M Percussion Caps, 24 Rogers' Steel Yards, 36,000 Bar Weights, 60 Pairs Scales, and a variety of other articles, comprising Carriage Lamps, Carriage Beading, Axles, Tin Dishes, Steel Hammers, Glass Buttons, Steel Spectacles, Fancy Pins, Watch Guards, Dish Covers, Pad, Till, and Cupboard Locks, 23 Kegs Lath Nails, 40 Ditto Rose Nails, 20 Kegs Horse Nails, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF A PATENT STEAM BAKERY AND FLOUR MILLS.

On TUESDAY, the 16th February, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, the Steam Bakery with all its Machinery, &c., situated on the Grant Road, and adjoining the Grant Road Theatre.

The Machinery, of first class manufacture, consists of a Steam Engine of 10 horse power, nominal, complete—is fitted with patent Pan and Rolling Machines, and Flour Dressing Machine with revolving brushes, whereby it can produce both flour, bread and biscuits, and is capable of making one candy of flour per hour, and two tons of biscuits and a thousand loaves of bread per day.

The whole is in good and complete working order, and ready for immediate use.

The Building has an upper story which forms a dwelling for the Superintendent of the Bakery, and there are sufficient out-houses for Servants, Stables, &c. The premises are leased on very favorable terms, and the lease will not expire for nine years more.

N. B.—The present Owner and Manager relinquishes this profitable avocation through sickness alone. If desired by the purchaser one half only of the purchase money will be received down, and the other half remain at nine per cent. interest per annum, secured by the Mortgage of the Property say for three or four years.

The undersigned will be happy to afford every assistance to intending purchasers.

SALE OF A HOUSE NEAR GRANT ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 16th proximo, at 5 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, a comfortable Bungalow, situated near the Grant Road, and adjoining the Grant Road Theatre, subject to the terms of the present lease thereof, which will be gladly explained to all enquirers.

Fuller particulars will shortly appear.

Bombay, 28th January 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, Twist &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A brown Horse "The Marquis," a good hack and hunter

A bay Horse, "Arkansas."

A brown Horse, "Goseypium," a good hack and shigram horse.

A black Australian gelding, goes in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT MOUNTROAD, MAZAGON, BACK OF ALBION PLACE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, the neat and modern Household Furniture of a gentleman giving up housekeeping, the same consists of the usual articles of a well-furnished house such as cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner and Tea Services, plated Cruet Stands, Spoons and Forks, carved Blackwood Furniture consisting of Circular, Dining Tables, Easy and arm Chairs, Tea Poys, Sideboard, Bedstead, Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet and Glasses, a full size Thurston's Billiard Table, two Rosewood Flute Harmonium in Cases, a large Musical box playing 10 tunes, a Alabaster Time-piece, Gilt 3 light and Bronze single hanging Argand Lamps, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils and dispense articles, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

An English built Mail Phaeton with Horse and Harness, if not previously disposed of.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Large Oil Cloth Carpets 75 by 18 and 72½ by 13 feet.

An English built four-seated Brougham, in good order.

A Cab Phaeton with Coach Box, Hind Foot Board, Lamps, Cushions, Apron, &c., built by Peters and Sons, London, in good order.

A Light and roomy Sociable, forming a close Carriage if required, built by Peters and Sons, London, and in good order.

A high cast Bay Riding Arab Horse, 7 years old, 14-2½ in height. To be seen on a day's notice. Price Rs. 1,000.

An English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.

A powerful grey Riding Horse, 14-1.

Just landed per ship *Canova*, Gentlemen's, and Ladies' Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

One Lithographic Press with Six Stones, &c.

PONY FOR SALE.

A handsome cream colored Pony, 11 hands, quiet, and suitable for a child to ride. The owner having no further use for him, also a Saddle and Bridle.

WINES, BRANDY, &c.

Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.

Good Sherry in quarts.

Holland Gin, 15 large square bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

English-bound Account Books, ready ruled for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.

Calf-bound Cash Books, 5 quires.

Letter Copying Books with index.

TO LET in the best part of the Fort.

Two Spacious Upper Apartments well adapted for Offices, sizes 73 by 25 feet. Apply to

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 28th January 1864.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles.

Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),

Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.

Leg Guards.

Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.

Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.

Foils and Masks.

Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.

Hunting and Riding Whips.

Elastic Riding Belts.

Boxing Gloves.

Foot Balls.

Quoits.

Swimming Belts.

Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

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